

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI, NO. 20.

HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1740.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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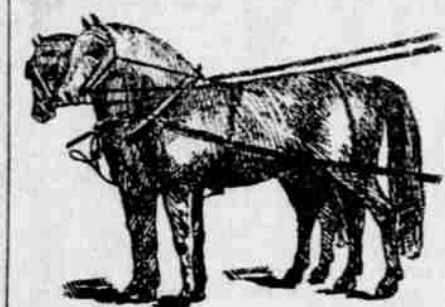
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Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom
From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)
Honolulu, H. I., December 23, 1895.
J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT KROEGER PIANO
DEAR SIR—It gives me much pleasure
to testify to the merits of the Kroeger
Cabinet Grand piano used by me at the series
of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall
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The piano has a very superior tone quality
and the action is perfect. I was very for-
tunate in securing such an instrument.
Yours very faithfully,
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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and
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and beware of worthless imitations or substitu-
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The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a
month. Delivered by carrier.

A NICE LITTLE RING.

Hoshina of the Custom House
Was In It.

A SURE SEASON OF PROSPERITY.

Opium at \$27 per Pound—How They
worked the Game—The Japanese
Supplying the Market—Three Men
in a Box—Opium Stored Away.

For months past rumors con-
necting Custom House employees
with the importation of opium
have been current, and the officials
have been on the lookout for evi-
dence that would connect them
with the charges.

Hoshina, a Japanese connected
with the appraiser's department
has been noticed lately frequent-
ing the stores of Chinese merchants
who are believed to be trafficking
in opium, and to have had more than
the usual amount of money for a
person drawing a small salary as
Hoshina. For this reason it
was decided to keep watch on him.
The actions of the young man
were at least suspicious and among
his companions who also made
frequent calls on Chinese, possibly
in the capacity of go-between was
one Iwato, who with his wife, re-
sides on Nuuanu. This individual
toils not neither does he spin but
he thrives better than a good many
who do.

The Custom House people de-
cided to include Iwato as a person
whose actions warranted close
watching. Saturday the police
department was notified by Col-
lector General Castle and asked to
co-operate in the effort to break up
the gang. A stool pigeon was sup-
plied with marked money with
which to purchase opium Hoshina
had offered for sale, and on Sunday
night the stuff was handed over,
but Hoshina proved himself wise
and willing to trust the pigeon
until some other time. The man
got the opium at a time when the
officers were not expecting it, so
the deal was not noticed. The
opium, however, was very much in
evidence.

Yesterday it was understood that
the money would be paid
over to Hoshina, and ar-
rangements were thought to
have been complete to capture
whoever was connected with it.
The banks were watched and so
was Hoshina, but the connection
was not made, owing to the fact
that the man with the money was
missing and could not be located.

The officers then decided to ar-
rest Iwato, his wife, Hoshina
Feruwa and Masui who were be-
lieved to be in the ring. The
money was not found but the ten
pounds of No. 1 Hongkong opium
was captured. The prisoners were
searched but the only thing of im-
portance found was a letter
written to a Japanese on Kauai,
asking the price of No. 1 and No. 2
opium on the Garden Island and
another evidently in answer to one
containing the information in
which Hoshina writes that he
could not accept the offer as the
last lot brought \$37 a pound.

Hoshina has had ample oppor-
tunity to feather his nest since he
has been in the appraiser's office.
Frequently cases have been ordered
to that department, and when Mr.
Fishel has been otherwise engaged
the examinations of the contents
have fallen on Hoshina. The sup-
position is that he opened just such
cases as he knew contained opium
and then put the appraiser's stamp
on the outside and turned them
over to the carter for delivery at
the rendezvous. Just where that
is has not been learned, but the
officers are making a systematic
search for it.

The parties were all released on
bail yesterday afternoon, S. Kimura
becoming surety for Hoshina in the
sum of \$2000.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a
month. Delivered by carrier.

OPPOSITION TO OPIUM.

Rev. H. W. Peck Particularizes
Weak Points.

THE EVILS WHICH FOLLOW.

Effect Upon the Community—Four
Dens for Honolulu—Free Use Means
Death to Hawaiians—Japanese Not
Addicted—Sunday Pipe Hitters, etc.

MR. EDITOR:—The opium bill
now before the Senate is one of the
best of its kind drawn, yet it of
necessity has many vicious clauses.

Its promoters very frankly give
us their opinion as to whom the
customers will be. Section 26 pro-
vides that after the name of the
firm holding the license there shall
be placed on the sign "Licensed
Opium Dealer," together with the
Hawaiian and Chinese equivalents
of said words. The sign is to be
placed and lettered so that it can
be "conveniently read at a dis-
tance of one hundred feet." Whether
the promoters thought
that the Japanese Government
might not relish the thought of
Hawaii trying to teach its citizens
the opium habit and thus omitted
the Japanese equivalent is not
known.

Under the bill we can have four
opium houses (dens) in Honolulu.
They are to be in "good sanitary
condition," which to anyone having
any knowledge of the sanitary con-
ditions of Chinatown in Honolulu
seems a farcical attempt to make
the bill appear respectable.

These houses are to have at least
twelve outfits for indulgence in the
vice, and as many more as the
demand requires. It is a certainty
that there will be more. After being
open all day, these dens are to be
closed at 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. each
working day, but anyone on the
premises before 10 p.m. can stay.

The law also provides for a debauch
from Saturday at 10 p.m. to Mon-
day 6 a.m. That will give for
Chinese cooks, laborers, vegetable
men and their Hawaiian and white
friends a chance to have an all
night, or all Sunday, opium de-
bauch and get around before 7 the
next morning to work, fresh and
ready for business. Nor are the
sugar, rice, coffee and banana plan-
tations to be slighted.

The bill provides (Section 19)
that the licensee may "fit up and
equip for opium smoking as pro-
vided in Section 18 hereof, "addi-
tional premises in any part of his
licensed territory" (except in Hono-
lulu, where we can have only four).
That will enable the Chinese,
Japanese, Hawaiians and
whites on the plantations to "hit
the opium pipe" during the night,
and turn out and hoe cane in the
morning. It may seem a little
prosaic, after a night of bliss, but
no matter.

We must shut out these iniquitous
smugglers by getting the monetary
benefits of the devilish traffic for
ourselves. Morals and intelligence
and thrift and manliness and com-
mon decency don't count, we must
have a few thousands a year any-
way!

This bill is a gross injustice to
every Christian man and woman
in the community who is striving
to lessen the evil effects of vices
now prevalent. It is by far the
worst stab in the back that the
Republic of Hawaii has received
since its beginning on the 17th of
January, 1893.

This opium bill is the twin sister
and predecessor of "lottery bills." Practically the same argument,
used for it, can be used with
equally good reason for establish-
ing a lottery in Hawaii. We have
appealed to the Christian reason
and sentiment of the United States
for help and sympathy. Some of
the promoters of this bill were
among the most active in doing so,
now they turn about and practi-
cally say that their plea was but a
humbug and a sham. If that is
their position it is not that of the
large majority of the men who in
1893 overturned the former govern-
ment because of opium, lottery and
the attempt to destroy the consti-
tution. There may be a larger
number in this community who

favor an opium license but at least
three-fourths of them are those
who bitterly opposed the formation
of the Republic, are now its ene-
mies, and would rejoice to see this
Government give the lie to its
claims for recognition as a good,
honest attempt to give good gov-
ernment to Hawaii.

If we wish to use the good name
and influence of the better elements
of the United States it will cer-
tainly not be done by promoting
such bills. The promoters of this
opium bill, some actively and some
by their silence condemned or ac-
quiesced in the condemnation of
the ex-queen's government on ac-
count of a similar bill, then passed.
Let them be consistent now.

HARCOURT W. PECK.

ANOTHER BAD ACCIDENT.

John Sullivan of the Pantheon
Stables Badly Injured.

It seems as if there are certain
times during the year when acci-
dents are epidemic. This week has
proven so in such unfortunate oc-
currences. The latest addition was
the accident of John Sullivan at
Makiki yesterday.

Messrs. Sullivan and Decker
drove out to Makiki to look at
some land belonging to the former.
Between 5 and 6 o'clock the two
were driving along on Makiki
street. Upon reaching the corner
of Wilder avenue the horse driven
by Mr. Sullivan became frightened
and ran away.

Mr. Sullivan attempted to stop
the animal, but was unable to do
so on account of the weakened con-
dition of his shoulders, caused by a
recent illness.

The horse made a sharp turn
and both the occupants of the car-
riage were thrown to the ground.
Strange to say Mr. Decker sustained
no injury whatever outside of a
few bruises.

Mr. Sullivan did not fare so well.
Landing on his head by the road-
side he sustained severe injuries.
His head and face were cut and his
left eye severely injured. When
picked up he was in an unconscious
condition.

Dr. Cooper was sent for and, after
making some preliminary exami-
nations, had Mr. Sullivan sent to
his home on Hotel street.

Not until nightfall was he able
to recognize anything at all, and
then it was only the voice of his
wife.

At a late hour last night the
patient's pulse was strong and it is
believed he will be better today.

OUR NATURAL INCLINATIONS.

Rev. Romig's Great Sermon Last
Night—A Large Audience.

Rev. Romig opened his last
night's sermon on "Following Our
Natural Inclinations" with a re-
cital of the story of Abraham and
Lot, their doings and dealings with
regard to settling with their flocks
and herds, the gist of all being
that Lot pitched his tent toward
Sodom, i. e., he pitched it toward
sin. His inclination was to the
bad, and he went there and took
his posterity with him, eventually
bringing destruction upon them-
selves from continued wickedness.

He gave the saloons and the
opium traffic due attention, and
the fashionable follies of worldly
Christians a general "round up" in
terms that were not ambiguous.
His graphic portrayal of the cruci-
fliction, toward the close of the
sermon, was dramatic, and its recital
in such realistic terms brought the
tragedy of calvary vividly before
every listener and awakened a liv-
ing and intense interest in the sac-
rifice of the Lamb of God among
the careless and thoughtless. The
meeting was fittingly closed with a
solemn baptismal service.

Members of Co. B are requested
to meet at the drill shed for bat-
talion drill at 7 o'clock tonight.

A canvass among the druggists of
this place reveals the fact that Cham-
berlain's are the most popular propi-
etary remedies sold. Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy, especially, is regard-
ed as in the lead of all throat trouble
remedies, and as such, is freely pre-
scribed by physicians. As a group
medicine, it is also unexcelled, and
most families with young children
keep a bottle always handy for in-
stant use. The editor of the Graphic
has repeatedly known Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy to do the work after
all other medicines had failed.—The
Kubaki S. D. Grange. For sale at
25 and 50 cents per bottle by all drug-
gists and dealers. BESSON, SMITH
& Co., Agents for H. I.

MINISTERS TO EXPLAIN.

Appropriation Bill Brings Forth
Many Questions.

LITTLE OPPOSITION OFFERED.

Military Items Go Through Safely.
State Entertainments Get a Black
Eye, but the \$3000 Is Appropriated.
Short Session in the House—A Raps.

Thirteenth Day.

FRIDAY, March 6.

The Senate met at the usual hour
with ten members present. Vice-
President Kauhane in the chair. After
the preliminaries, the Clerk read the
report of the Audit Commission.

Senator Rice from the Printing
Committee reported the corrected
Appropriation bill prepared for the
completion of the second reading.

Under select committee reports the
Audit Commission report was again
read and the report with the bill pre-
pared by the Commission referred to
the Executive. Minister Smith re-
ported that the President had signed
the bill relating to the biennial
period, bill providing for payment of
current accounts, also bill defraying
expenses of the session.

Under special order of the day the
Appropriation bill came up for the
completion of the second reading.
The bill passed the second reading, as
amended, by unanimous vote. The
total amount expended by this bill
is \$1,947,718. The third reading is set
for next Tuesday.

Under suspension of the rules, Min-
ister Smith introduced an Act relat-
ing to the damages paid in conse-
quence of claims arising from prop-
erty being taken for public works.
The bill passed the first reading and
was referred to the Printing Com-
mittee.

Current Receipt Appropriations.
The bill for Appropriations from
current receipts was taken up for
second reading yesterday, the regular
order of the day. This bill calls for
\$1,663,937.63 for the biennial period
ending Dec 31st, 1897.

The item "Expenses of the Legis-
lature of 1896, \$15,000" was stricken
out as a bill had already passed pro-
viding for Legislature expenses.
Some objections arising to granting
\$25,000 for the expenses of the
Supreme and Circuit Courts, Mr.
Smith explained that the increasing
business of the courts required con-
stantly increasing expenditure.

Senator McCandless wanted to
know if the Government had to stand
the expenses of the jury. On being
informed that it did, he stated that a
bill should be brought in making the
costs of jury payable by the parties
enjoying the use of the body. He also
asked that this item of the Appropria-
tion bill be referred to a committee
and be decreased by the expenses of
the jury for the year.

Minister Damon said the jury money
would have to be paid into the treas-
ury so that the appropriation could
not be decreased. He also stated that
the money spent by the Judiciary
last period was \$18,210.60, showing
that they kept very well within the
bounds of their appropriation. He
could not favor a reduction of the
appropriation as there was no know-
ing when the money would be needed.
The item passed at \$25,000.

Pay of Interpreter in all Courts not
specially provided for \$2500; passed.
Purchase of Law Books for the
Supreme and Circuit Courts, \$1500.
Senator McCandless noted that this
was an increase over last year. Sen-
ator Brown said it was necessary, as
there were too few books in the dif-
ferent Courts. The man who could
not carry all the books in his head
got left. The item passed as read.
Printing and binding (tenth volume
Hawaiian reports \$2200; passed.
Stationary, etc., \$1500; passed. In-
cidentals, Foreign office \$3000; passed.
Expenses San Francisco Consulate,
\$3000; passed.

State Entertainments.

When the item of \$3000 for state en-
tertainments was taken up Senator
McCandless took the floor. He be-
lieved the time had not come when
money should be expended for mak-
ing a show. There was a time when
these things were laughed at and the
Government was now constantly slid-
ing back. There had been a time when
a few dinners would have been a good
thing to win men over but that had
gone by and the Executive of the
Republic had no right to spend public
money in this way.

Minister Cooper said he didn't know
whose place it was to respond to the
toast, but he wished to speak in favor
of the item. He believed there should
be some fund available in order that
the Government might properly en-
ertain any foreign guests who might
be in the country. The salaries of
the members of the Executive were
not so large that they could afford to
pay for the entertainment of foreign
guests out of their own pockets. The
Duke of York was expected to visit
the country sometime during the year
and it would be rather shabby not to
supply funds to properly entertain
such a guest.

Minister Smith favored the item.
The expense of public entertain-
ments should not be paid entirely by
the individual members of the Ex-

ective. They sometimes entertained in a quiet unostentatious manner but this cost money.

Senator Wright said that the salaries of the Executive had not been decreased and he saw no occasion for the extra expense being carried by the people.

Senator McCandless again warmed to the argument and stated that he had not heard of any members of the Executive refusing their positions because the salaries were small. The President of the United States had to pay the fiddler when he danced attended to foreign guests, and the United States custom was a good one to copy. This \$3000 was an insignificant affair, but it was the entering wedge. Next year it would be larger.

Minister Damon said the honorable gentleman who just spoke evidently thought the Executive constituted the best kind of a cow for all hands to milk. They were supposed to supply the newspapers with something to talk about and take this and everything else without a murmur. The word "State" was what had killed the item in the minds of some of the Senators. He moved that the item be placed in the bill as Expenses of the Executive and increased from \$3000 to \$5000.

Senator McCandless became somewhat wrathful at the Minister's remarks and said he had not said what the Minister said he had said, and what the Minister said, he ought not to have said, furthermore, it was all uncalculated and caused by the Minister losing his temper. It looked very much as if McCandless was hunting for his temper.

Senator Waterhouse supported Minister Damon's proposition. He favored the Executive having some money for entertainments.

Senator Brown asked that the item pass as in the bill. No one expected the Executive to go down into their individual pockets or pass around the hat to get money for the entertainment of foreign guests. Officials visiting the country should be properly entertained. He moved that the item pass as in the bill.

Minister Damon asked that the item pass as amended. The Executive could be trusted to spend the money properly.

The item finally passed as in the bill.

Expenses of Executive Council \$600; passed.

Minister Cooper said the \$3,000 for "furnishing information abroad" was a new item. A large amount of correspondence was received and there was no descriptive printed matter to send away. No appropriation for the Pacific had been placed in the bill, the Bureau of Information had been done away with, so the Government intended to provide printed matter for the proper information of inquiring minds.

Minister Smith spoke of the lack of printed matter on hand. He would favor the appropriation for the Pacific and anything in this line. There was a sad lack of printed matter concerning the islands. The item passed as read.

Relief and return of Indigent Hawaiians, \$3000; passed. Minister Cooper offered a new item, Expenses of Council of State, \$200; passed. Also an item Relief of Hawaiian seamen, \$1000; passed.

Military Affairs.

When the military appropriations were first mentioned it looked rather dubious for the soldiers. More than one Senator was prepared to attack the military bills with a cry of roads and bridges. Under the guiding care of the Minister of Foreign Affairs however each item passed as in the bill. Company allowances, \$8400; passed without discussion. In asking for \$36,000 for the Commissary department Mr. Cooper showed how the expenses of this department had been decreased from \$1000 to \$1500 per month, and were still going down. The item passed at \$36,000. Quartermaster's department \$12,000 also passed after the statement of expenses was made. Ordnance department, \$8400; passed. Medical department, \$960; passed.

Under the Finance department, Incidental, Finance office, \$3500; passed without discussion. Also Incidental, Auditor General's office, \$600 and \$2000 for printing the certificates of deposit authorized by the special session.

The item of \$550,000 for interest on all loans and advances, including commissions for remittances to London. Minister Damon explained was a serious item to the Government finance. His estimate of the interest falling due during the two years ending December 31st, 1897, was as follows:

Interest on the bonded debt.....	\$360,000
Due depositors Postal Savings Bank.....	64,000
Treasury Notes (say \$58,000).....	8,000
P. M. G. Notes (say \$69,000).....	10,000
Postal Term Certificates (say \$150,000).....	18,000
New Bonds (two years on \$225,000).....	27,000
New Bonds (one year on \$225,000).....	13,000
	\$500,000

The item passed as read. The appropriation of \$18,100 for payment of national debt, falling due, also passed. This money is paid from the sinking fund provided in the Land Act of 1896.

After passing upon a long list of partially paid salaries which came into the bill owing to the change in the date of the fiscal period, the Senate took a recess to 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened with the consideration of the customs bureau appropriations. For incidentals of Customs Bureau, \$10,000 was asked, being an increase of \$3000 over the previous appropriation. At Minister Damon's request the items under the customs, postal and tax bureaus were passed over until he could have more complete data at hand.

The Attorney-General was then called upon to make explanations for his department. The Department called for \$55,000 for support and maintenance of prisoners. This is \$11,000 less than the amount for the previous period. The item passed as read. Incidentals, civil and criminal expenses, \$30,000; at the request of the Attorney-General the item was referred to the Miscellaneous Com-

mittee. Coroner's Inquests, \$1500; passed. Expenses of witnesses in criminal cases, \$4500; passed. Detective service, \$18,000, was referred to the Miscellaneous Committee, also \$8000 for support of Citizens' Guard.

Minister Damon again acted as sponsor for the bureau of public instruction. Industrial and Reform School, \$3000; passed. Expenses of Teachers' Convention, \$1600; passed. Book fund, \$7000; passed. Expense of census, \$12,000; passed. Stationery and incidentals for office and schools, \$6500; passed. This is a reduction of \$1500 from last period. Repairing of schoolhouses, \$10,000. Minister Damon urged the passage of this item as in the bill. Answering a query of Senator Nottley, Minister Damon said the funds for new schoolhouses would come under the loan act. The item passed as read.

Incidentals for the Commissioner of Public Lands, \$5000; passed. Survey and field work, \$27,500; passed.

Returning to the Postal bureau, Minister Damon gave a detailed explanation of how the incidental account of \$76,500 was made up, and the item passed as in the bill.

The special mail carriage (foreign) \$5000, is an increase of \$1500 occasioned by expense of international postal bureau. Passed as in the bill.

Postal money order capital, \$5500; passed. This sum is kept on hand to meet money orders in case the demand is made before the funds arrive. It was not drawn on during the last period.

Tax appeal boards, \$1500; passed; dog tags, \$500; passed. Incidentals tax office, \$6000, was explained. The item is \$2500 less than last year. The main expenditures are for printing, advertising and blanks. The item passed.

Interior Department.

Under the Interior Department, Minister King asked that the expenses of field parties, \$15,000, be reduced to \$9000. His request was granted. Office expenses, instruments, etc., \$7500; passed. Meteorology and tide gauge, \$800; passed. Bureau of conveyances, incidentals, \$425; passed. Copying indexes, \$1000; passed. Incidentals for bureau of immigration, \$1000; passed. Incidentals and traveling expenses for bureau of public works, \$1000; passed. Expenses of road engineer, \$1200; passed.

For repairs, furniture and additions to Government buildings, \$43,000, was asked. The principal items under this include repairs to Judiciary building of \$4000; Honolulu post office \$2200; for increase of boxes, Executive building, \$2000; prison, \$1500; fire-proof vaults \$3500 and numerous other items from \$50 to \$500 for repairs on Government buildings about the islands.

Senator Hocking wanted to know if this estimate included a fire-proof vault for records of Wailuku. Minister Damon asked that an item of \$1200 be inserted. Minister King asked that before the item was brought in he have an opportunity to look into the expense consequent to such a vault. In this connection Minister Smith spoke at length of the necessity for a new jail at Wailuku.

Senator Rice said if there was one place where there was a new jail needed it was Hilo. Minister King said there was already an appropriation for building a new jail there. Senator McCandless brought forward a proposition for building a new post office. Everything done in this old building was a make shift and it was only a matter of time when the Government would be crowded out of its present quarters.

Minister Damon said he would like to see a new post office and everything else new, but the Executive had just so much money to expend and they had to try and keep within proper bounds. On motion of Senator Brown the item for repairs of Government buildings passed at \$44,200.

Landings and buoys, Hawaii, \$2500; passed. Same on Maui, \$2500; passed. Same on Molokai, \$500; passed. Same on other districts Oahu, \$500; passed. Same Honolulu, \$30,000; passed. Same Kauai, \$2000; passed. General repairs on landings, \$5000; passed. Light-house supplies, \$1500; passed. Steam tug, \$8500; passed.

Senator Brown asked that the \$20,000 for dredging Honolulu harbor be put in the loan fund. Minister King said that this was for old work and keeping the harbor in condition. There was also a large appropriation under the loan fund for new work. This was practically keeping the harbor in repair.

Senator McCandless supported the item which finally passed as read.

Roads and bridges, North Hilo, \$2,500; passed. The Minister of Interior asked for \$15,000 instead of \$10,000 for repairs in Hilo; passed at \$15,000. Roads and bridges, Puna, \$9000; passed. This is for the Volcano road. Same, Kau, \$2000; passed. South Kau, \$2000; passed. North Kona, \$1000; passed. South Kohala, \$2000; passed. North Kohala, \$3000; passed. Hamakua, \$1250; passed.

The customs bureau then came up. Minister Damon said the increase in incidental expenses was due to increased work, the result of improved and more careful administration in the Customs House. The item passed at \$10,000 as in the bill. Expenses of pilot and customs boats, \$500; passed. Special service fund, \$2500; passed. Diamond Head signal station, \$200; passed.

Roads and bridges, Maui: Lahaina \$500, Wailuku \$1200, Makawao \$2000. Roads and bridges, Hana \$500. Passed without discussion. Roads and bridges, Molokai, \$1500. Passed.

Roads and bridges, Oahu: Ewa and Waianae \$500, Waiailua \$3000. Passed. Senator Brown asked to insert an item of \$1000 for Koolauloa. There were ten bridges in the district and many needed repair. The item passed Honolulu \$100,000. This appropriation is conditioned upon the payment into the treasury as Government realization of the road tax for the District of Kona, Island of Oahu. The item passed at \$100,000.

Senator Rice asked that the appropriation for Hanalei, Kauai, be increased to \$4000 in order to build the road from Hanalei to Pahiawa. The Minister of Interior said he recommended \$4000, but somehow or other it did not get into the printed bill. The item was passed at \$4000. Minister King asked to insert an item, roads and bridges, general, \$6000. This was for emergency expenses, occasioned by washouts, etc. The item passed.

Road damages, all islands, \$20,000; passed. Bureau of Water Works, running expenses, \$7500; passed. Repairs to reservoirs, \$5000; passed. General repairs, \$12,000; passed. Running expenses pumpkin plant, \$16,000; Lanai hoehoe Water Works, \$300; Koloa Water Works, \$2200; Hilo Water Works, \$500; passed.

General expenses of the Board of Health, \$6000; passed. Support and maintenance hospitals \$10,000; passed. Medicines, \$2000; passed. Free system of removing garbage, \$10,000; passed. Support of non leprosy children of lepers, \$6000; passed. Expenses under Act to Mitigate, \$1000; passed. Quarantine expenses, \$5000. This is \$2000 more than last year, occasioned by the new disinfecting plant—passed. Segregation, support and treatment of lepers, \$174,000; passed. This is a cut of \$11,000 from last period.

Senator Brown wanted to know if the \$3000 appropriation for expenses under the Opium Act was for his Act or someone else's.

Minister Smith explained that this was required under the law requiring the payment of money to informers. The item passed as read. Insane asylum, \$26,000 (supplies), passed. Aid to Kapioiaui Maternity Home, \$3600; passed.

Adjourned to Saturday.

House of Representatives.

The House met for ten minutes yesterday morning, just allowing the Representatives time enough to say good morning to each other before adjourning.

Speaker Naone announced the receipt for distribution to the members of the House copies of the report of the Minister of the Interior.

Under suspension of rules, Rep. Haunna read a resolution in the form of a question to the Attorney General in substance as follows:

"Why is it that the reports of the various departments of the Government are not translated into Hawaiian before presentation to the House, when such a resolution has already been passed?"

SHORT SENATE SESSION.

Street Improvement for Hilo Meets Approval.

Slight Change in Chinese Wash-House Law—Optum Bill on Monday.

Fourteenth Day.

SATURDAY, March 7.

The Senate held a very short session, the first measure brought up for discussion being the House bill relating to the Chinese laundries and wash houses, amending the Act of 1880. The object of the bill is to make the law correspond to the changes that have recently been made in the location of the wash houses. Instead of designating Nuuanu stream for laundry purposes, it requires laundrymen to go wherever the Government may designate. The bill passed the second reading.

The House bill authorizing the Minister of the Interior to make certain leases passed the second reading with many amendments.

Senator Lyman's bill for improving the streets of Hilo also came up for second reading. It was considered section by section, together with the report of the committee. The first amendment authorized the Minister of the Interior to fix street lines and grades in Hilo; the second requires the Minister to appoint two civil engineers, one of whom shall be the Superintendent of Public Works, to assist him in determining and laying out the street lines and grades. The third amendment, which is a substitute for section 8 of the original bill, gives the Minister the right to widen and grade Front and Wai-anuenu streets as soon as practicable. These amendments were carried and the bill passed the second reading.

The next business before the Senate was Senator Brown's opium bill, and as no one was anxious to tackle that, Senator Waterhouse's motion to adjourn met with favor.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

A Horse Takes Fright at Coal Bags.

The Occupants Bruised.

Yesterday afternoon, while E. Stackable had some friends out driving along the water front, the horse took fright at some bags of coal near Wilder's wharf and swung around so that the wheel nearly tipped the buggy over. Mr. Stackable got a firm hold on the lines and tried to bring the horse around straight. The horse, which was thoroughly frightened, reared on his hind legs and made a leap which pulled Stackable over the dashboard, landing him on the cobbles. The horse then started to run, dragging Mr. Stackable about thirty feet. Two of the passengers had left the carriage unceremoniously, leaving one lady on the front seat. When Stackable let go the lines to save himself she reached over the dashboard, picked up the lines and pulled the horse toward a fence at the foot of Fort street, where the carriage collided with a post and throwing the lady occupant out. The carriage turned upside down and the lady was taken out from underneath. She was picked up and found to have no further injury than a skinned nose. The others in the party received bumps and scratches that will act as reminders for a few days.

Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.



FRANK O. LOWDEN.



FLORENCE PULLMAN.

HEIRESS AND LAWYER.

Miss Pullman, the eldest daughter of George M. Pullman, the millionaire palace car magnate, has been reported engaged to numerous princes and barons, but she is soon to wed Frank O. Lowden, a bustling young Chicago lawyer, who is poor but brainy. Miss Pullman has been liberally educated and has traveled much. She has considerable executive business ability and in her disposition is said to greatly resemble her father, who has endowed her with a handsome fortune. Lowden is a native of Sunrise City, Minn., and is 34 years of age. He earned his education at Iowa State University by teaching school during vacation, and by hard work has become a successful corporation lawyer.



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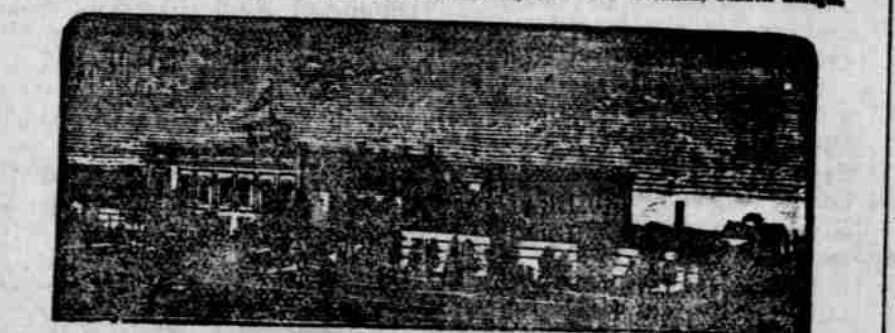
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IT'S SENATOR HOLSTEIN

Was Declared Elected by Four Votes.

GRADUATE OF ROYAL SCHOOL.

Once With President Dole—His Father Planted the First Rice—A Lawyer and Fruit Grower—Hawaii's Interests in Good Hands—Soon to Arrive.

The Chief Justice in a very exhaustive paper gives it his opinion, concurred in by Associate Justice Frear and Circuit Judge A. W. Carter sitting in the place of Justice Whiting absent through illness, that H. L. Holstein was duly elected Senator from Hawaii vice Charles L. Nottley, resigned.

It will be remembered that the Sheriff of Hawaii declared, upon



H. L. HOLSTEIN, Senator from Hawaii.

counting the ballots that the result was a tie, each candidate having received 127 votes.

H. L. Holstein, thereupon filed a petition averring that two ballots cast for Mr. Young were illegal.

Alexander Young then filed a petition declaring that ten of the ballots cast for Holstein and counted for him were illegal and that ballots cast for him (Young) were declared illegal and thrown out. He asked that these ballots be counted for him and that he be declared elected.

Answers were filed and the court decided after argument by counsel that both petitions should be heard together. The opinion filed yesterday was the result, and Mr. Holstein has a majority of four votes.

H. L. Holstein, the successful candidate, is a half caste, and was born in Honolulu and is about 31 years old. He is the son of a sturdy German who first introduced rice, strawberries and gold fish into Hawaii, having brought them here from Mexico.

He was educated at the Royal school and after finishing secured employment in the office of S. B. Dole, in the rooms now occupied as the United States consulate. Afterward he removed to Kohala, Hawaii, and began the study of law in the office of L. S. Thompson, and on the completion of his course was admitted to practice in the courts of Hawaii. Since then he has practiced law and has accumulated considerable property. He has a large fruit farm in Kohala and is constantly developing his lands in the district.

The successful candidate is at present at his home in Kohala and will come to Honolulu on receipt of the news of his election.

FROM HILO TOWN.

Breezy Items Culled From the Tribune.

Miss Mary Rose will be married to Mr. Lindsay of Waimea, Hawaii, on March 10.

Reports from Kona and Kau say that heavy rains have fallen during the week.

With the sailing of the Omega Hilo harbor is again without a San Francisco vessel.

The volcano is a thing of the past. This is the latest from Madame Pele's erratic abode.

The weather continues fine. In the matter of rain Hilo has undergone a radical change. A street sprinkling cart will be next in order.

The alligator pear season will soon start in. All of the trees in and about town are in blossom and the luscious avocado will be in great profusion.

It is understood that Messrs. Bruce Waring & Co., the large real estate people of Honolulu, will shortly open a branch of their establishment in Hilo.

The Portuguese colony of Hilo and surrounding districts are sur-

prised at the long absence of Consul Canavarro, who has not visited Hilo for well nigh fourteen years.

Payson Caldwell has entered action in the District Court against the Hilo Tribune Publishing Company and seeks to recover the sum of \$214.08, alleged to be due him on balance of account. The directors deny the claim and will contest the matter.

The ship Henry Villard was posted to leave San Francisco on the 16th instant. She will come direct to Hilo where she will load Waiakea, Wainaku, Pepeekeo and Hakalau sugar for eastern refiners. Captain Rock, who will take command of the Roderick Dhu in Hilo, is a passenger by her and will superintend the shipping of sugar on behalf of the plantations. Mr. Ross, late Auditor General of the Republic, is already in the district and will act as representative of the Sugar Trust. This vessel will carry 2200 tons of all grades. This will be the first shipment from Hilo to the Atlantic ports.

QUIET WEEK ON MAUI.

Another Coffee Planter for Hamakua-poko.

Death of Fred Scholtz—Prominent Men Oppose Optum License—Corn Mills and Shipping.

MAUI, March 7.—Last evening a party was given at Haiku in honor of C. W. Dickey, who during the week has made a brief visit home. The ever-popular progressive "forty-two" made the evening hours pass pleasantly for six quartets of players. Mr. Dickey, who recently returned from San Francisco, is now in Architect Ripley's office in Honolulu.

Another kamaaina of Maui has passed away. Fred Scholtz of Wailuku died at Malulu Hospital during Tuesday, the 5th inst. Mr. Scholtz has been well known in Wailuku as a first-class blacksmith for many years. He was born in Germany some sixty years ago, and was, when a young man, a farmer in the German army. He leaves a widow and several children.

Mr. Lackland, of Hollister & Co., has visited Makawao and Wailuku during the week, as has also Mr. Reynolds of the Golden Rule Bazaar.

Today at Paia George Hons sells the bankrupt stock of Bow Kee at public auction.

Miss Kate Gray of Honolulu is a guest at Haiku. She has recently enjoyed the cool atmosphere of Kailili.

During the evening of the 20th inst., the Maunaloa Seminary girls will give an entertainment for the benefit of their school. The program, as usual, will be most elaborate and attractive, a pretty cantata, entitled "The Fairy Bridal," forming one of the most interesting features.

Edwards Gamalielson of Hamakua-poko will depart next week for Hilo to permanently engage in coffee culture. He and his brother have twenty acres of coffee land near Kaunama. Mr. Gamalielson is deservedly popular in Makawao.

A former resident of Cuba states that the crop of the largest plantation on that island amounts to 65,000,000 pounds, or 32,500 tons. Spreckelsville's estimated output of 12,000 tons is "not in it," as the boys say.

A Japanese servant of a resident of Makawao has of late been haunted nightly by a ghost. The spirit assumed the shape of a huge native. The deputy sheriff being interested watched and discovered that the uncanny visions were caused by sleeping on the back.

Maui has four corn mills. One at Wailuku, owned by W. A. McKay; another at Kula, owned by Peter Joseph, and two in Makawao, one of which belongs to A. P. Fivella and the other to Haleakala ranch. McKay's and Fivella's mills are run by water power, the other two by steam. Three of them are small in comparison with the Haleakala establishment, which is a model one of its kind—large, elaborate and complete in all its appointments.

Several prominent citizens of Maui have recently stated that while admitting the arguments in favor of the Opium bill "to be of a decidedly utilitarian nature," they as a matter of principle could never advocate the license of the drug.

On Sunday, the 1st, the brig Geneva, Pauline master, arrived in Kahului, 17 days from San Francisco. She brought about 300 tons of general merchandise for the Hawaiian Commercial Co. and is waiting her turn to unload. The bark Hesper and schooner Olga are discharging their cargoes.

Weather—During the week south wind and trades, with some rain.

PORTUGUESE ORGANIZE.

Enthusiastic Meeting Held Last Night.

Victories in South Africa—Signor Canavarro Speaks—Some Eloquent Addresses.

A meeting of twenty-five Portuguese was called for, to take place at the club house on Alapai street last night, and instead of this number 300 attended, among the number being many of the leading Portuguese merchants of the city.

J. M. Vivas as temporary chairman called upon Signor Canavarro for a talk on the victory of the Portuguese in South Africa. In a clear and forcible manner the speaker outlined the life and doings of the Portuguese, and their doings at that place. For fully an hour and a half his hearers listened with wrapt attention to the words that brought home so much of genuine satisfaction to them. The deeds of their countrymen in South Africa, who added glory to the banner of Portugal, came home to them with special force.

After the talk of Signor Canavarro, which bore only indirectly upon the object before the meeting, business was proceeded with immediately. President Vivas called upon those present to express their opinions on the formation of a club to further the interests of the Portuguese in general on the islands.

Among the speakers were J. A. Gonsalves, A. Correa and others. Each and every one spoke favorably upon the formation of such a society. Several of the speakers were very eloquent, bringing out the enthusiasm of the audience in a most marked degree. At various times during the evening, the house shook with applause. This was especially true of the remarks of Mr. Vivas.

The organization of the club was completed by general consent. The constitution, by-laws and other matters in connection with the perfection of organization, will be brought before a meeting to be held at the same place in about a week.

A MIRACLE IN TEXAS

Investigated by the Texas Christian Advocate and Vouched for by Dr. C. H. Stansbury.

(From the Texas Christian Advocate.)

Our representative has made a careful investigation of the H. E. Spaulding case, a longview, which is being published in the Christian Advocate, and which will be read with great interest by medical men everywhere in reply to the Christian Advocate's questions Mr. Spaulding said: About eight years ago I was running a locomotive. I contracted sciatic rheumatism in my left side from my hip down. It came on slow but sure and in a few months I lost control entirely of that member. It was just the same as if it was paralyzed. I was totally unable to move out of my room for a year and a half, six months of which time I was bed-ridden. I tried every remedy suggested, and had regular physicians in constant attendance on me. I was finally sent to Hot Springs, where I spent three months under the treatment of the most eminent specialists, all of which did me no good, and I came back from the springs in a worse condition than when I left. I came home and lay on my back and suffered the most excruciating agonies, screaming in pain every time anybody walked across the room, the only ease I obtained being from the constant use of opiates. After three months of this kind of agony, during which time my entire left leg perished away to the very bone, my attention was called to a new remedy called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, by Mr. Allison who is now train dispatcher at Tazewell, and who was relieved of locomotor ataxia of twenty years duration. At his urgent and repeated solicitation I consented to give them a trial, after taking a few doses I began to improve. I continued taking the pills and kept right on improving until I was finally cured. My leg is just the same size now as the other one, and I am sure that Pink Pills not only cured me but saved my life.

The reporter next visited Dr. C. H. Stansbury, a graduate of one of the medical schools of Kentucky, and a man who enjoys the confidence of everybody in Kentucky. He said: "I know that Mr. Spaulding had a terribly severe attack of sciatic rheumatism of which I tried to cure him; used everything known to my profession in vain, and finally recommended him to go to Hot Springs. He came back from the springs worse than when he went and I thought it was only a matter of time until his heart would be affected and he would die. I also know that his cure is the direct result of the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"This is rather an unusual statement for a regular physician to make, doctor." "I know it is, but a fact is a fact and there are hundreds of people right here in Longview who know what I say is the truth. I also know Mr. Allison and know that he was relieved of a genuine and severe case of locomotor ataxia of twenty years standing." "An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered condition of the nerves, is the fruitful source of most of the ailments which, and to any thus affected Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. No other remedy has ever met with such great and continued success, which is one of the strongest proofs that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplish all that is claimed for them. They are an unfailing cure for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatic rheumatism, nervousness, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, diseases depending upon vitiated blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, curing all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of any nature."

These premises are also furnished by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Dr. C. H. Stansbury, and 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, England. They are put up in round glass bottles, the wrapper covering which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." As there are imitations of this wonderful remedy, see that the above trade mark is on every package you purchase, and promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by The Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents, and all dealers in medicine.

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Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

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All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

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The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida.
150 Tons Double Superphosphate.
300 Tons Natural Plant Food,
25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,
Sulphate of Ammonia,
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High-Grade Manures

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Gasoline \$3.25 per case, delivered.

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CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

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ective. They sometimes entertained in a quiet unostentatious manner but this cost money.

Senator Wright said that the salaries of the Executive had not been decreased and he saw no occasion for the extra expense being carried by the people.

Senator McCandless again warmed to the argument and stated that he had not heard of any members of the Executive refusing their positions because the salaries were small. The President of the United States had to pay the fiddler when he danced attended to foreign guests, and the United States custom was a good one to copy. This \$3000 was an insignificant affair, but it was the entering wedge. Next year it would be larger.

Minister Damon said the honorable gentleman who just spoke evidently thought the Executive constituted the best kind of a cow for all hands to milk. They were supposed to supply the newspapers with something to talk about and take this and everything else without a murmur. The word "State" was what had killed the item in the minds of some of the Senators. He moved that the item be placed in the bill as Expenses of the Executive and increased from \$3000 to \$5000.

Senator McCandless became somewhat wrathful at the Minister's remarks and said he had said what the Minister said he had said, and what the Minister said, he ought not to have said, furthermore, it was all uncalculated and caused by the Minister losing his temper. It looked very much as if McCandless was hunting for his temper.

Senator Waterhouse supported Minister Damon's proposition. He favored the Executive having some money for entertainments.

Senator Brown asked that the item pass as in the bill. No one expected the Executive to go down into their individual pockets or pass around the hat to get money for the entertainment of foreign guests. Officials visiting the country should be properly entertained. He moved that the item pass as in the bill.

Minister Damon asked that the item pass as amended. The Executive could be trusted to spend the money properly.

The item finally passed as in the bill.

Expenses of Executive Council \$800, passed.

Minister Cooper said the \$3,000 for "furnishing information abroad" was a new item. A large amount of correspondence was received and there was no descriptive printed matter to send away. No appropriation for the Pacific had been placed in the bill. The Bureau of Information had been done away with, so the Government intended to provide printed matter for the proper information of inquiring minds.

Minister Smita spoke of the lack of printed matter on hand. He would favor the appropriation for the Pacific and anything in this line. There was a lack of printed matter concerning the islands. The item passed as read.

Relief and return of Indigent Hawaiians, \$3000, passed. Minister Cooper offered a new item, Expenses of Council of State, \$200, passed. Also an item Relief of Hawaiian seamen, \$1000, passed.

Military Affairs.

When the military appropriations were first mentioned it looked rather dubious for the soldiers. More than one Senator was prepared to attack the military bills with a cry of roads and bridges. Under the guiding care of the Minister of Foreign Affairs however each item passed as in the bill. Company allowances, \$8400, passed without discussion. In asking for \$30,000 for the Commissary department Mr. Cooper showed how the expenses of this department had been decreased from \$1000 to \$1500 per month, and were still going down. The item passed at \$30,000. Quarter master's department \$12,000 also passed after the statement of expenses was made. Ordnance department, \$8400, passed. Medical department, \$990, passed.

Under the Finance department, Incidental, Finance office, \$3500, passed without discussion. Also Incidental, Auditor General's office, \$600 and \$2000 for printing the certificates of deposit authorized by the special session.

The item of \$550,000 for interest on all loans and advances, including commissions for remittances to London. Minister Damon explained was a serious item in the Government finance. His estimate of the interest falling due during the two years ending December 31st, 1897, was as follows:

Interest on the bonded debt...	\$360,000
Due depositors Postal Savings Bank	64,000
Treasury Notes (say \$50,000)...	8,000
P. M. G. Notes (say \$20,000)...	10,000
Postal Term Certificates (say \$150,000)...	18,000
New Bonds (two years on \$225,000)...	27,000
New Bonds (one year on \$225,000)...	13,000
	\$500,000

The item passed as read. The appropriation of \$15,100 for payment of national debt, falling due, also passed. This money is paid from the sinking fund provided in the Land Act of 1896.

After passing upon a long list of partially paid salaries which came into the bill owing to the change in the date of the fiscal period, the Senate took a recess to 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened with the consideration of the customs bureau appropriations. For Incidental of Customs Bureau, \$10,000 was asked, being an increase of \$3000 over the previous appropriation. At Minister Damon's request the items under the customs, postal and tax bureaus were passed over until he could have more complete data at hand.

The Attorney-General was then called upon to make explanations for his department. The Department called for \$85,000 for support and maintenance of prisoners. This is \$11,000 less than the amount for the previous period. The item passed as read. Incidental, civil and criminal expenses, \$30,000, at the request of the Attorney-General the item was referred to the Miscellaneous Com-

mittee. Coroner's Inquests, \$1500, passed. Expenses of witnesses in criminal cases, \$4500, passed. Detective service, \$18,000, was referred to the Miscellaneous Committee, also \$8000 for support of Citizens' Guard.

Minister Damon again acted as sponsor for the bureau of public instruction. Industrial and Reform School, \$3000, passed. Expenses of Teachers' Convention, \$1000, passed. Book fund, \$7000, passed. Expense of census, \$12,000, passed. Stationery and incidentals for office and schools, \$8500, passed. This is a reduction of \$1500 from last period. Repairing of schoolhouses, \$10,000. Minister Damon urged the passage of this item as in the bill. Answering a query of Senator Nottley, Minister Damon said the funds for new schoolhouses would come under the loan act. The item passed as read.

Incidentals for the Commissioner of Public Lands, \$5000, passed. Survey and field work, \$27,500, passed.

Returning to the Postal bureau, Minister Damon gave a detailed explanation of how the incidental account of \$75,500 was made up, and the item passed as in the bill.

The special mail carriage (foreign) \$5000, is an increase of \$1500 occasioned by expenses of international postal bureau. Passed as in the bill.

Postal money order capital, \$5500, passed. This sum is kept on hand to meet money orders in case the demand is made before the funds arrive. It was not drawn on during the last period.

Tax appeal boards, \$1500, passed; dog tags, \$500, passed. Incidentals tax office, \$6000, was explained. The item is \$2500 less than last year. The main expenditures are for printing, advertising and blanks. The item passed.

Interior Department.

Under the Interior Department, Minister King asked that the expenses of field parties, \$15,000, be reduced to \$9000. His request was granted. Office expenses, instruments, etc., \$750, passed. Meteorology and tide gauge, \$800, passed. Bureau of conveyances, incidentals, \$425, passed. Copying indexes, \$1000, passed. Incidentals for bureau of immigration, \$1000, passed. Incidentals and traveling expenses for bureau of public works, \$1000, passed. Expenses of road engineer, \$1200, passed.

For repairs, furniture and additions to Government buildings, \$43,000, was asked. The principal items under this include repairs to Judiciary building of \$4000; Honolulu post office \$2200; for increase of boxes, Executive building, \$2000; prison, \$1500; fire-proof vaults \$3500, and numerous other items from \$50 to \$500 for repairs on Government buildings about the islands.

Senator Hocking wanted to know if this estimate included a fire-proof vault for records of Waialua. Minister Damon asked that an item of \$1200 be inserted. Minister King asked that before the item was brought in he have an opportunity to look into the expense consequent to such a vault. In this connection Minister Smith spoke at length of the necessity for a new jail at Waialua.

Senator Rice said if there was one place where there was a new jail needed it was Hilo. Minister King said there was already an appropriation for building a new jail there. Senator McCandless brought forward a proposition for building a new post office. Everything done in the old building was a make shift and it was only a matter of time when the Government would be crowded out of its present quarters.

Minister Damon said he would like to see a new post office and everything else new, but the Executive had just so much money to expend and they had to try and keep within proper bounds. On motion of Senator Brown the item for repairs of Government buildings passed at \$44,200.

Landings and buoys, Hawaii, \$2500, passed. Same on Maui, \$2500, passed. Same on Molokai, \$500, passed. Same on other districts, Oahu, \$500, passed. Same Honolulu, \$30,000, passed. Same Kauai, \$2000, passed. General repairs on landings, \$5000, passed. Light-house supplies, \$1500, passed. Steam tug, \$5500, passed.

Senator Brown asked that the \$20,000 for dredging Honolulu harbor be put in the loan fund. Minister King said that this was for old work and keeping the harbor in condition. There was also a large appropriation under the loan fund for new work. This was practically keeping the harbor in repair.

Senator McCandless supported the item which finally passed as read.

Roads and bridges, North Hilo, \$2,500, passed. The Minister of Interior asked for \$115,000 instead of \$10,000 for repairs to Hilo, passed at \$15,000. Roads and bridges, Puna, \$9000, passed. This is for the Volcano road. Same, Kau, \$2000, passed. South Kau, \$2000, passed. North Kona, \$1000, passed. South Kohala, \$2000, passed. North Kohala, \$3000, passed. Hamakua, \$1250, passed.

The customs bureau then came up. Minister Damon said the increase in incidental expenses was due to increased work, the result of improved and more careful administration in the Customs House. The item passed at \$10,000 as in the bill. Expenses of pilot and customs boats, \$500, passed. Special service fund, \$2500, passed. Diamond Head signal station, \$200, passed.

Roads and bridges, Maui: Lahaina \$500, Waialuku \$1200, Makawao \$2000. Roads and bridges, Hana \$500. Passed without discussion.

Roads and bridges, Molokai, \$1500, passed.

Roads and bridges, Oahu: Ewa and Waianae \$500, Waiailua \$3000. Passed. Senator Brown asked to insert an item of \$1000 for Koolauloa. There were ten bridges in the district and many needed repair. The item passed Honolulu \$100,000. This appropriation is conditioned upon the payment into the treasury as Government realization of the road tax for the District of Kona, Island of Oahu. The item passed at \$100,000.

Senator Rice asked that the appropriation for Hanalei, Kauai, be increased to \$4000 in order to build the road from Hanalei to Pahiawa. The Minister of Interior said he recommended \$4000, but somehow or other it did not get into the printed bill. The item was passed at \$4000. Minister King asked to insert an item, roads and bridges, general, \$6000. This was for emergency expenses, occa-

sioned by washouts, etc. The item passed.

Road damages, all islands, \$20,000, passed. Bureau of Water Works, running expenses, \$7500, passed. Repairs to reservoirs, \$5000, passed. General repairs, \$12,000, passed. Running expenses pumping plant, \$16,000; Laupa hoehoe Water Works, \$300; Koha Water Works, \$2200; Hilo Water Works, \$500, passed.

General expenses of the Board of Health, \$6000, passed. Support and maintenance hospitals, \$10,000, passed. Medicines, \$2000, passed. Free system of removing garbage, \$10,000, passed. Support of non-leprosy children of lepers, \$5000, passed. Expenses under Act to Mitigate, \$1000, passed. Quarantine expenses, \$3000. This is \$3000 more than last year, occasioned by the new disinfecting plant—passed. Segregation, support and treatment of lepers, \$174,000, passed. This is a cut of \$11,000 from last period.

Senator Brown wanted to know if the \$3000 appropriation for expenses under the Opium Act was for his Act or some one else's.

Minister Smith explained that this was required under the law requiring the payment of money to informers. The item passed as read. Insane asylum, \$25,000 (supplies), passed. Aid to Kapapaui Maternity Home, \$3800, passed.

Adjourned to Sunday.

House of Representatives.

The House met for ten minutes yesterday morning, just allowing the Representatives time enough to say good morning to each other before adjourning.

Speaker Naone announced the receipt for distribution to the members of the House copies of the report of the Minister of the Interior.

Under suspension of rules, Rep. Hanuua read a resolution in the form of a question to the Attorney General in substance as follows:

"Why is it that the reports of the various departments of the Government are not translated into Hawaiian before presentation to the House, when such a resolution has already been passed?"

SHORT SENATE SESSION.

Street Improvement for Hilo Meets Approval.

Slight Change in Chinese Wash-House Law—Optim Bill on Monday.

Fourteenth Day.

SATURDAY, March 7.

The Senate held a very short session, the first measure brought up for discussion being the House bill relating to the Chinese laundries and wash houses, amending the Act of 1880. The object of the bill is to make the law correspond to the changes that have recently been made in the location of the wash houses. Instead of designating Nuuanu stream for laundry purposes, it requires laundrymen to go wherever the Government may designate. The bill passed the second reading.

The House bill authorizing the Minister of the Interior to make certain leaves passed the second reading with many amendments.

Senator Lyman's bill for improving the streets of Hilo also came up for second reading. It was considered section by section, together with the report of the committee. The first amendment authorized the Minister of the Interior to fix street lines and grades in Hilo; the second requires the Minister to appoint two civil engineers, one of whom shall be the Superintendent of Public Works, to assist him in determining and laying out the street lines and grades. The third amendment, which is a substitute for section 8 of the original bill, gives the Minister the right to widen and grade Front and Waiuanue streets as soon as practicable. These amendments were carried and the bill passed the second reading.

The next business before the Senate was Senator Brown's optium bill, and as no one was anxious to tackle that, Senator Waterhouse's motion to adjourn met with favor.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

A Horse Takes Fright at Coal Bags.

The Occupants Bruised.

Yesterday afternoon, while E. Stackable had some friends out driving along the water front, the horse took fright at some bags of coal near Wilder's wharf and swung around so that the wheel nearly tipped the buggy over. Mr. Stackable got a firm hold on the lines and tried to bring the horse around straight. The horse, which was thoroughly frightened, reared on his hind legs and made a leap which pulled Stackable over the dashboard, landing him on the cobbles. The horse then started to run, dragging Mr. Stackable about thirty feet. Two of the passengers had left the carriage unceremoniously, leaving one lady on the front seat. When Stackable let go the lines to save himself she reached over the dashboard, picked up the lines and pulled the horse toward a fence at the foot of Fort street, where the carriage collided with a post and throwing the lady occupant out. The carriage turned upside down and the lady was taken out from underneath. She was picked up and found to have no further injury than a skinned nose. The others in the party received bumps and scratches that will act as reminders for a few days.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1896

The Minister of Finance told the Senate on Friday that some of the expenses of the tax bureau had been cut down by a careful system of advertising. There was a smile on the faces of the newspaper tigers, who lost the tender morsel to their Chinese brethren. It is all in the forgotten past now, but the English newspapers are on record as not particularly favorable to the new system inaugurated by the tax bureau.

Only when a man is bound hand and foot and gagged can he be forgiven for failing to make a forcible protest when his nation's flag is dishonored. Some of the officers of the Bennington as well as a number of other Americans ought to ponder over the incident at the World's Fair, when, as a supposed mark of patriotism an American flag was spread on the floor of a hallway through which a body of West Point Cadets were to pass. When the company reached the flag, it halted, nor would the members move on until the flag had been taken up. Under no conditions would they place their national emblem under foot.

The opium bill has gone to a committee, the members of which will be named today by President Wilder. We know of no better place for the opium bill to remain than in the committee, but supporting it does not die there, it will be decidedly interesting to note whether any five men whom President Wilder may select will be able to muster enough weak-kneed politicians in their midst to submit even a majority report in favor of the bill. In consideration of the view that will be taken of the opium bill by nine out of ten citizens of the United States, those who vote for the measure must not be surprised if suspicions are thereby aroused as to their loyalty to the cause of annexation.

GARDNER K. WILDER, the new editor of the Hilo Tribune, refutes the charge that his paper is the organ of the Conservative Club. We can only say that on the question of what class or classes the Tribune represents there will probably be a difference of opinion between this paper and the Tribune, until the latter can give more tangible proof, than has thus far been produced, that it is voicing the sentiments of the people rather than a clique. Possibly the proof will be forthcoming. We hope it will, and we are pleased to admit to the new editor that the utterances of the Tribune in the last issue are far more rational and tinged with a better spirit of criticism than has ever been displayed by the paper in previous numbers.

Our correspondent "Hawaiian" gives a few pointers on the conduct of Board of Education affairs that deserve attention, and we hope will prove useful in bringing about a clear and final understanding as to the status of the Board in the governmental machinery. It is apparent that the Board of Education should receive more attention than has been granted by the legislative committee thus far in the session, and it should also receive sufficient attention from the Legislature to have it decided once for all whether it is to be conducted as an independent department or as a bureau under the direct supervision of a Cabinet Minister. Under the present conditions the Board is unfortunately between hay and grass, and must consequently become more or less handicapped if this state of affairs continues.

JUDGE NEVILLE, of St. Louis, recently did a good deed, which has attracted wide-spread attention among newspaper men, in dismissing a suit for criminal libel brought by the president of the

St. Louis school board against the city editor of a St. Louis newspaper. The court held that it was the privilege of a newspaper to criticize the public official as much as it pleased so long as that criticism was not based on personal malice. To this decision no objections could be made except by a class of officials who make themselves liable to criticism, and are correspondingly touchy when their schemes are laid bare. It is one of the strange things of the present time that when some men cease to be purely private citizens and achieve official position, they too often arrive at the conclusion that the office to which they have been appointed or elected is their own individual property, and that a knowledge of their official actions should be kept from the "ghouls of the press," who are persistent in asking inconvenient questions in order to give the public proper information.

The additional appropriation of \$3000, granted the Board of Education, to be used in extending the instruction in manual training throughout the schools of the Republic is money well invested. To be sure the sum is little enough, and when compared with the money spent in other countries for this branch of common school training it seems a mere pittance, but Minister Damon, who holds the purse strings, offers a sound argument when he says that it is best to make a small beginning. With the next session of the Legislature, however, this work ought to have advanced to a point where a call for an appropriation to establish in the High School a special department of manual training will meet with a unanimous and favorable response from the money-dispensing branch of the Government.

CRITICISM "UNCALLED FOR."

There was a deal of sound sense in the remarks of Mr. Damon relative to the amount of kicks and cuffs some of the people of the country think the Executive is in duty bound to stand without a murmur. After standing the brunt of political bisection and vivisection by malicious opposition critics, the Ministry are told by one supposedly belonging to their own party that they are sliding back into the old ways, that their salaries are large enough to supply funds for entertaining foreign and domestic friends, or, in other words, that the Executive is set apart as a football which every man with an apology for an opinion is supposed to kick just for old acquaintance sake, if for no other reason. It is decidedly childish to make a public statement that the Executive has not offered to resign because the salaries are too small. The honorable critics of the Legislature ought to remember that not everyone in this world is prompted entirely by mercenary motives.

Again, when the Senators who, in this instance, set themselves up as critics, are treated with the same medicine which they deal out to the members of the Cabinet, they immediately raise a cry of "uncalled-for" criticism, and call on gods and men to witness what martyrs they are being made; what injustice they have been subjected to. There is a point where a little thoughtful consideration of others is more to be commended than even an appropriation for roads and bridges.

FOR CLEVELAND TO ACT.

Of all the comments made by American papers upon the recent diplomatic incident of the 17th of January, that of the New York World, one of the leading journals of President Cleveland's party, is perhaps the most remarkable. The World, in no uncertain tone, calls on President Cleveland to replace the present American representative "with an envoy who would be acceptable to the Hawaiian Government." Continuing with its terse remarks, the organ of the Democracy says: "The fact that the Republic of Hawaii is feeble

and practically defenseless does not justify a powerful Government like the United States in indulging in contemptuous insult. On the contrary, it imposes on us the duty of respect and protection. When Minister Willis was appointed he represented the policy that pulled down the American flag and sought to prop up the throne of the preposterous monarchy with American bayonets. It would be a graceful and just act to supplant him with a Minister who represents the sympathy of the great Republic for the little one."

This is certainly an unusual tack for the New York World to take and must be regarded as correspondingly significant. In speaking of the probable action of President Cleveland the Boston Journal is of the opinion that such an appeal as the above would have passed unheeded a few months ago, but President Cleveland's patriotic assertion of the Monroe doctrine has given his fellow countrymen a different and very much improved opinion of him. "It would not be at all surprising if he should conclude to deal hereafter in as sincere and generous spirit with Hawaii as he has with Venezuela."

Hawaii may, at least, live in hopes, and, after the record of the past few years, be prepared to be surprised at nothing. The Hawaiian Government has not said yet that Mr. Willis is not acceptable, so any action Mr. Cleveland may take will be an exemplification of his idea of the eternal fitness of things.

REPORT OF THE PREMIER.

The report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is not an extensive document and may well be said to cover a vast amount of detail in the least number of words. The Minister speaks briefly of the insurrection in the early part of last year and pays a very pleasant compliment to the men who responded so promptly and with such genuine enthusiasm to the support of the Government. A short statement is made of the expenses and the rebellion and trial of prisoners, comparatively little attention being given the claims filed against the Government, except that the requests from other governments for information has been granted in the majority of cases.

In his remarks concerning diplomatic relations with the United States, Minister Cooper stands by ex-Minister Thurston, as follows: "It was with sincere regret that the Government received the intimation that the recall of Mr. Thurston was desired by the Administration, as he has ever been considered one of the most stalwart exponents of the policy adopted by the Government when it was established, and had previously served his native country with patriotic zeal and distinction. Mr. Thurston will ever be remembered as the man whose strength of character and firmness of purpose served the country so well during the trying days following the establishment of the Provisional Government." He also speaks highly of the labors of ex-Minister Castle in the cause of annexation, and pays high tribute to the diplomatic capacity of Frank P. Hastings in keeping Hawaii on friendly terms with the Administration during the absence of the minister.

On the Japanese question the Department of Foreign Affairs has taken a very calm and decided stand. The correspondence of Mr. Gibson is referred to, and while it is admitted that the assurances given by him are binding on the Government "it has been maintained that such assurances had no further force than to restrict Chinese immigration so that their number should not be increased above those in the country at that time." Tersely put, the minister sees no reason for not abrogating the Japanese labor convention if the Japan Government seems inclined to make a fuss over our importing Chinese. In this conclusion the Department of Foreign Affairs has the support of the majority of the people of the country.

KILL THE BILL.

The opium bill will come to the front this week, and there is every prospect of a full attendance in the Senate, so that the longed-for repertoire of discussion will be forthcoming. The discussion on this bill should begin and end with the consideration of the first two lines of the first section, which read: "It shall be lawful for any person to import opium and preparations thereof, and to enter the same in bond at any custom house of this Republic." Any Senator who will put himself on record as favoring the passage of this section, even on the second reading, better give up all claims he may have had upon a consistent political record.

Although the bones of this skeleton of corruption have been rattled around at a pretty lively rate, we desire to call attention to the fact that not one newspaper or periodical in this Republic has declared in favor of the opium license. If the men who are endeavoring to revive the skeleton, have any considerable following, they have failed to show it. One evening paper has spent all its impotent powder "calling the Tisser names," and has attempted in a half-hearted way to support the measure but it is still on the fence waiting to ascertain the direction of the strongest wind. Another paper has said nothing and is evidently waiting for the spirit to move, while the organ of the opposition endeavors to coax the Government along toward the opium trap, so that in event it should fall a victim the opposition may make the most of the rank inconsistency which would be exemplified.

Not one popular expression has been made for the license of opium. Can the Senate or House afford to take time discussing a measure which the people want nothing to do with?

If the question of an opium license must be discussed again, give every member an hour in which to present his arguments, then let the decisive vote be taken and let that vote kill the bill.

INFORMATION ABROAD.

In the appropriation bill now before the Senate, Minister Cooper has succeeded in having an item of \$3000 inserted for "furnishing information abroad." This item has passed the ordeal of one reading, and it is to be hoped that it will as successfully survive any future attempts that may be made upon its life during the course of the bill through the Legislature. If there is one thing on which the people of this country trust to luck and the efforts of someone else, it is in the dissemination of literature descriptive of the country; its attractions for the tourist, and an unprejudiced statement of what the islands have to offer of interest to business men of large or small capital.

For a nation so desirous, as the people of this country claim to be, of gaining the patronage of tourists and the capital and labor of the Anglo-Saxon small producer, there are few, if any, places on the globe that circulate less advertising or reading matter. Aside from the Paradise of the Pacific, there is only one publication in the country that is making a systematic business of advertising the place and its people, and that periodical is so completely vile and filthy that it merits condemnation from every hand.

We are in receipt of a letter from a representative of one of the largest railroad corporations in the Western States. The letter gives an idea of what the corporation is willing to do by way of an experiment, and we wish to call particular attention to their methods of going about it. They call first for literature that will tell the people who travel that there is something besides political embroglios in this portion of the Pacific. Some wise-acs have made the statement that our city and country have had all the advertising necessary, through the press despatches sent throughout the world during the last three years. Most assuredly people know now where the Hawaiian Islands

are, but they are sadly in need of supplemental information. A crockery dealer might gain a great deal of notoriety and attract wide-spread attention by making it known that a bull had been in his china shop, but he would have mighty hard work to draw trade if the general impression got abroad that the bull was an every-day visitor and the principal attraction on his premises.

What this country needs is the distribution of a liberal amount of literature giving an adequate idea of the conditions which will prove interesting to the tourist, the capitalist or the permanent settler. This Government and the business men of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui and Kauai ought to co-operate more closely with their friends in the States. If tourists spend \$250 with the railway and steamship companies, we may be positive that they will spend twice that amount during their stay in the country.

Not only should the appropriation of \$3000 be allowed and be supplemented by the usual subsidy for the Paradise of the Pacific, but the Government should be given the freedom of spending twice that sum in advertising this country in a business-like manner, and seeing to it that the work is done thoroughly and well. If this could be done, the business coming to this country from outside sources might be increased 100 per cent.

AMERICAN OPINION FORECAST.

"If what I hear is true, the next Hawaiian Legislature will do exactly what they found fault with the Queen for doing, and for which they dethroned her, that is licensing the sale of opium." [John D. Spreckels in San Francisco Examiner.]

LOCAL BREVITIES.

W. R. Castle has an administrative notice in this issue.

Tenders are asked for beef cattle by the Board of Health.

Dr. Monsarrat is of the opinion that the swine plague, if any exists here, comes in hogs shipped from the other islands.

If the searcher after legal knowledge who borrowed the volume of "Laws 1858-1876" at W. R. Castle's office will return it without delay all will be forgiven.

Bound Vol. 16 of "Magazine of American History" has been borrowed from this office and not returned. Will the borrower please scan these advertising columns and ponder over the notice.

Word was received by the W. G. Hall from the Hilo rifle men yesterday that they were unable to shoot last Saturday on account of the rain. They will probably shoot their side of the return match against Company B today.

The Board of Health held a session yesterday afternoon. The cholera in Japan and the appointment of a physician at that place to examine emigrants was discussed. The Board did most of the afternoon's work in executive session.

At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Andrew's Cathedral last night Henry Smith was elected churchwarden and Edmund Stiles was announced as the Bishop's appointee. Messrs. Fred. Wood, P. Jones, John D. Holt and S. Meheula were elected sidemen. The annual account of the churchwarden for the past year, was accepted.

W. L. Pettenger left for his home in Portland, Oregon, on the bark C. D. Bryant last Thursday. Mr. Pettenger was for many years the private secretary to Mr. Fields, the manager of the Oregon division of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He is enjoying a few months' vacation, having spent two months in and about Mexico and Southern California. During his stay here he was the guest of Captain Dabel and Edward Dekum.

Not To Be Trifled With.
(From Chinaman's Gazette.)

Will people never learn that a cold is an accident to be dreaded, and that when it occurs, treatment should be promptly applied? There is no knowing where the trouble will end; and while complete recovery is the rule, the exceptions are terribly frequent, and thousands upon thousands of fatal illnesses occur every year ushered in by a little injudicious exposure and seemingly trifling symptoms. Beyond this, there are today countless invalids who can trace their complaints to "colds" which at the time of occurrence gave no concern, and were therefore neglected—When troubled with a cold use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is prompt and effectual. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. BARNES, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.



Little May Bentley

Born a Genius

Disease Threatens to Cut Short a Noble Career

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Restores Good Health.

Little May Bentley is an accomplished elocutionist and natural born speaker of only 12 years of age. She is the only child temperance lecturer before the public. Her genius, however, did not exempt her from an attack of a disease of the blood. Her own words best tell the story: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'I heartily join with the many thousands that are recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had been troubled from infancy with gatherings in the head. I was compelled to leave school upon the doctor's advice. He thought it was the only thing to save my life, but I

Continued to Grow Worse. I was persuaded finally by a friend to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The use of one bottle acted as

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures effectively upon the blood and I began to improve. After the use of three bottles the gathering ceased and I am cured of my former trouble. I owe my life and will always remain a true friend to Hood's Sarsaparilla. LITTLE MAY BENTLEY, Shelbyville, Indiana. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and silently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

FILTERS.

The report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by the ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

The latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

FINE HORSE

FOR SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A fine blooded driving animal, perfectly gentle and sound in every respect, is offered in a bay gelding by Martin, 5 years old, dam Kitten V by Volunteer. The horse is a fine driver and gives evidence of being very fast. The animal is now in the hands of an experienced trainer. For particulars apply to CHAS. E. DAVID, At Kaplani Park Track. 4240-2w 1728-2w

TO SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Opium Bill and Tax Law Revision
Await Investigation.

APPROPRIATION BILL CONSIDERED

Second Reading Soon to Be Completed.
Money for Manual Training—New
Road for Hana a Possibility—Senator
Baldwin Wants President on Maui.

Fifteenth Day.

MONDAY, March 9th.

The Senate assumed its old-time appearance, with President Wilder in the chair and the absent members returned from their travels, giving almost a full roll call.

After the opening exercises President Wilder reported a type-written copy of the report of the Board of Education, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Senator Brown presented his bill for the regulation of Chinese immigration. This went to the Printing Committee.

From the Printing Committee Senator Rice reported the bill relating to internal taxes; also a bill relating to appeals from the decisions of commissions for the appraisal and assessment of damages.

The appropriations from current receipts came up under unfinished business. Minister Damon asked for the insertion of an item of \$2,000 for manual and industrial training, to be used by the Board of Education. In giving a reason for this call for funds, Mr. Damon explained how sewing and jack knife work had been introduced by individual teachers with such marked success that it had seemed best to extend it to the schools throughout the group, so far as possible. The item was allowed by unanimous consent.

By request of Senator Waterhouse the report of the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of Dr. Rodgers' back salary, was read. Senator Baldwin wanted to know if Dr. Rodgers had been drawing two salaries. Minister Damon asked for a little more time to look into the matter. On motion of Senator Brown, the item was passed over until the Minister of Finance had time to report.

Under miscellaneous appropriations, the item of \$14,500 for the Honolulu Fire Department came up. Minister King remarked that this was a slight increase over the last period, owing to replacing the voluntary company by paid men. Electric light, \$13,000; passed. Public grounds, \$2500; passed. Lighting streets other than Honolulu, \$500; passed. Printing and advertising, \$8500; passed. Expenses of election, \$15,000; passed. Forests and nurseries, \$12,347; passed. Aid to Queen's Hospital (conditioned upon the free treatment of Government patients), \$20,000; passed. Expenses of the Department of Agriculture, \$1000; passed. Kapapa Park Association, \$5000; passed. Quarantine of diseased animals, \$850; passed.

Minister King asked to insert an item, "running expenses of laundries, \$3000." The new arrangement of the wash houses would require a man to look after the boiler. The amount named would cover the expense for twenty-two months; passed.

Government pounds, \$500; passed. Rent of Custom House lots at Kahaloa, \$600; passed. Department incidental, \$3000; passed.

Minister King asked to insert an item of \$2000 for new record books for the Land Department; passed. Curbing and paving Government sidewalks, \$8000; passed. Minister King again came forward with an item of \$1000 for the running expenses of the new fish market; passed. Printing Penal Code, \$2500; passed. Senator Brown offered an item, "Aid to Paradise of Pacific, \$2200." This paper, Mr. Brown stated, was a valuable medium for spreading information abroad, and he thought the appropriation should be continued.

Senator Hocking asked that the appropriation be made payable subject to the approval of the Executive. On query of Senator Baldwin, Mr. Hocking said that he offered the amendment so that the Executive might have power to discontinue the subsidy if by any chance the paper failed to keep up to its present standard. Minister Damon seconded the amendment. He believed the Executive should be in a position to have an oversight over the general policy of the paper. The item passed as amended.

Hilo Fire department \$3450; passed. Subsidy to steamer between Honolulu, Maui, Molokai and Lanai, \$5200; passed. Telephone connection between North and South Kona and between Hilo and Puna, \$1000; passed. Same between Pohukahi Court House, Puna and Hilo, \$1000; passed. Senator Baldwin asked for \$2500 for telephone between Makawao and Hana, on condition that the residents raise an equal amount; passed.

Senator Hocking asked that the Senate return to the consideration of the roads and bridge. He moved the insertion of an item of \$500 for surveying the District of Hana. Minister Damon suggested that he bring the item in under the loan fund. He said the district is now almost impassable and good Government lands might be opened up. He would like to have President Dole come to the island of Maui and see some of the roads. New grade lines should be laid out on the roads as the money expended now was wasted on account of wash outs. The item passed.

Senator Wilcox asked for a reconsideration of the item "Landings and buoys, Kaula, \$2000." He then moved an increase to \$4000; passed.

The final sections of the bill were passed without discussion. Minister Smith said that since the items under the Board of Health had passed, his attention had been called to a small hospital established in Waimua, Kaula. The Government physician was very desirous of getting some assistance and Mr. Smith believed the institution deserved it. At his suggestion the item "Support and Maintenance of Hospital" was reconsidered and the appropriation increased from \$10,000 to \$11,000.

The recapitulation was passed over and Senator Brown moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Enrollment and Revision.

At this point Minister Smith brought up another item, namely, a \$500 shortage in the Marshall's department. This shortage had occurred in 1890 and had been carried along on the books with the hope that it would some day be made up. As that day seemed still to be very far in the dim future, he asked that an item of \$564.37 be placed in the Appropriation Bill. Senator Brown couldn't see why the money should be appropriated. The best way was to bring in a resolution to strike out the items from the books of the Marshall's office. Mr. Smith preferred the money. Senator Baldwin said he was chairman of the Finance Committee which investigated this discrepancy under the monarchy, and the decision reached was that the books had been very carefully kept; that the money had been spent for Government purposes but not properly accounted for.

The item was finally referred to the Miscellaneous Committee which has yet to report on the appropriations for defective service and the support of the Citizens' Guard. Senator Brown's motion to refer the bill to Committee for Revision was then carried.

Under the regular order of the day Senator Brown's opium bill came up for second reading. On motion of Senator Brown his bill was read by title and referred to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the President of the Senate.

Minister Damon presented copies of the report of the British Royal Commission on opium; also the Japanese opium law. These were for the information of the committee, and Mr. Damon reserved his opinions, to be expressed at a later day.

House bill No. 3, relating to the washhouses, came up for second reading. Section 1, regarding the location of the houses, passed as read. Section 2 also passed, with slight alteration. Senator Brown called attention to the fact that there was no law defining the limits of the city of Honolulu. He agreed with Minister Smith that it would be a good idea to bring in an Act defining the city limits. The washhouse bill then passed the second reading and was made the regular order of the day on Tuesday, for the third reading.

The Internal Tax bill was taken from the table and read the second time by title. On motion of Senator Brown this was referred to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the Chair.

Senate bill No. 10, referring to claims for damages, was read the second time by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Just previous to adjournment Senator McCandless propounded the following questions to the Minister of Finance:

"To the Minister of Finance:

"I would respectfully ask the following questions, namely:

"The amount of taxes paid by each and every corporation doing business in this country for the year 1895.

"Also, the amount of taxes paid by each and every sugar-producing corporation on their growing crops of sugar cane for the year 1895."

Adjourned to Tuesday.

House of Representatives.

Minister King reported the signing by the President of an Act to further provide for the payment of current accounts; on the Act relating to the biennial fiscal period and an Act appropriating certain moneys to defray the expenses of the Legislature of 1896.

Rep. Halusani presented a petition from a number of Ewa residents praying for a bridge over the Waiawa stream. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Rep. Robertson reported from the Judiciary Committee on the bill regarding the custody and preservation of the dockets and records of district magistrates. Committee recommended bill pass. Report laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Hyatt reported for the Committee on Public Lands, on the bill to amend certain sections of the Land Act, as follows:

"Your Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred an Act relating to homestead leases, beg leave to report.

"The object of the bill has been explained as follows:

"First—That by requiring a small annual rental from said class of leases, there will be caused a healthier and more independent feeling on the part of the lessees, as they would not then feel like beneficiaries or objects of charity of the Government; and second, that a revenue would then accrue to the Government in partial compensation for the outlay in surveying the homesteads and making them accessible by constructing roads to them.

"After due consideration your committee feel that the idea of the Legislature as expressed at the last session, of providing homesteads, to such tenants as may wish to take them up, upon conditions of improvement, but without rent, should be adhered to.

It seems proper that the class of persons who will be likely to apply for homestead leases will, on account of their lack of means, require all the assistance and immunities the Government can afford them."

"We therefore recommend that the bill be laid on the table."

Rep. Robertson presented the following report of the Joint Committee on registration of male residents:

"The Joint Committee of the Legislature to whom was referred the question of the general registration of the male residents of the Republic or of certain classes thereof, beg leave to report, that they have had such matter under consideration, and have arrived at the conclusion, that if it is the opinion of the Legislature, that such a law be enacted, that it be

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PRICE'S
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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

10 Years the Standard.

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Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

general or universal in its application, so that no class of people can say that they have been discriminated against. The idea of registration is in itself objectionable to a majority of people, but as the law be enacted, will materially increase the revenue in the way of collection of taxes that are now lost, and will also be a mode of identification, and also of detection of criminals, it is thought that the interests of the Republic will be advanced by the enactment of a law of such character. The committee here submit a bill for the consideration of the Legislature, which is based on the bill of 1892 and the bill introduced at the special session of the Legislature.

Rep. Halusani presented a petition from residents of Honolulu to the effect that the Government require all fish sold in Honolulu to be sold in the fish market and that the rent of the stalls be reduced to a reasonable rate. Petition referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Rep. Richards presented a petition from sixty people in North Hilo praying for a reduction of appraisal on homesteads.

Rep. Robertson asked for information from the Minister of Finance, as follows:

Please state what general rules regarding the assessment and valuation of property made by the Board of Equalization of taxes are now in force and what changes have been made from time to time in former rules made by said Board.

Rep. Hanuua asked Attorney-General Smith why it was that reports from the different departments of the Government had not been translated into Hawaiian before presentation to the House. A bill regarding such provision had been passed at the session of 1895.

Rep. Robertson gave notice of his intention to introduce an Act to better define the powers of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in regard to the military affairs of the Republic.

Minister Cooper expressed his intention of introducing a bill for the extension of certain streets in Honolulu. Under suspension of rules, the bill was read for the first time. Referred to Printing Committee.

Rep. Hanuua moved that the bill providing for the preservation of dockets and records of district magistrates be brought up for second reading. Carried. Read second time and referred to Printing Committee. It was decided to read the bill a third time Tuesday.

In answer to a wish for remarks on the bill, Minister Cooper said that there had been much carelessness in the preservation of records and dockets. Original records had been lost, and but few were retained complete.

Rep. Hanuua wanted to know why Hilo and Wailuku had been excepted from the bill. To his mind, they had as much right as any other place to the provisions of the bill.

Rep. Richardson wanted to know if it was necessary to keep the records of Hilo and Wailuku at those places; could they not be brought to Honolulu, and thus save an item in the appropriation bill?

Rep. Robertson spoke of Hilo and Wailuku as the headquarters for Hana and Maui. Respective people were at those places, and could care for the dockets and records.

The bill to amend the Land Act with the Land Committee's report against the passage of the bill were brought forth.

Rep. Robertson moved for the adoption of the report of the committee. The intention of the Land Act was to grant homesteads to small farmers for their own and the country's benefit. It was argued that free land detracted from the independence of the homestead owners because some were given them for nothing. The conditions of their holding the land should be made more onerous if this were really the fact. Instead of this being the case the conditions imposed already were too burdensome and have prevented some from complying with the regulations. Rep. Robertson referred to the petition from North Hilo asking for a reduction of appraisal of a certain class of homesteads.

Minister Cooper said that the original intention was not to provide for such a class of free homesteads.

Rep. Winston asked Minister Cooper if the bill was not an afterthought on the part of the Government, to which was received an answer in the negative.

Rep. Kamaoia thought there was no hurry about voting on the report of the committee. The Attorney-General, the introduction of the bill, was not present. He should be given a chance to speak. Moved for a postponement of consideration until Friday.

Motion put to vote and a tie resulted. The Speaker cast the deciding vote in favor of the motion.

House adjourned at 11 25 a. m.

Last season Ike L. Hall, druggist of West Lebanon, Indiana, sold four gross of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says every bottle of it gave perfect satisfaction. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents H. I.



Consider the lesson of your beating heart, O busy woman! It works without ceasing but not without resting. For every throb it has a nap that is only a fraction of a second in length, to be sure, but long enough to gather its strength anew to beat again. The counsel of rest between the heart-throbs is what I give you today.

It is a serious matter, this one of resting as you go along. If there were a census taken of weary women in Honolulu, I believe many would be catalogued as candidates for the rest cure, that favorite panacea. Why, incredible as it seems, I have known of a six months old infant's taking the rest cure to escape from her doating friends and nervous prostration! No, I do not tell you to go East. But stay at home, and learn to rest between the heart beats.

In the first place, you must stop talking. Control your tongue and your nerves will care for themselves. When you must talk, do so in a low tone, especially at the telephone. But 'ware 'phone, too. And never, as you respect your nervous system, talk in a moving car. Make resting easy. Insist on comfortable gowns, fashioned so that you can slip into them in a minute and yet not look thrown together. Have enticing books and magazines about your tables, and read them in a loose empire gown or a holoku that rejuvenates with the putting on. Then, if you cultivate the seductive cosy corner and take not one daily nap but six of them, you will not need to expend hundreds on Clifton Springs or Weir Mitchell, and you will even be able to live in beautiful, busy Honolulu.

There is considerable philosophy in the cosy corner craze. It puts the sugar coating on the bitter pill of rest. It sets for us a resting-trap in every possible room and corner. The cosy nook is useful, ornamental and may be inexpensive and so within everybody's reach. It is an opportunity for the aesthetic home-maker. It is a convenient method of inveigling hurrying mortals into resting a moment, despite their busy selves. Cosy corners are as useful as your dining table or your china closet, if you value home comfort and good temper, and you are not frivolous in considering these cases in the desert of weariness.

The corner may be a luxurious Tadema throne, with its thick-cushioned seat and rows of soft pillows, or it may be a latticed corner with Persian rugs, Oriental lantern, Bagdad scarfs and curtains for its characteristics. A Japanese comes as inexpensive and yet most picturesque. A huge parti-colored parasol spreads out its benediction over a restful couch with fascinating coverings and rich crepe-covered pillows. Japanese rugs and bamboo screens go to complete the detail of this wayside shrine of rest.

Or a home-made corner of odds and ends may be a more international affair—constructed by a Chinaman, upholstered by a Portuguese, spread with Hawaiian mats, hung with Indian or English draperies, and enjoyed by any other nationality you choose. Only—if you would rest, be sure to have the corner arranged so that you can throw yourself full length. That is where the tragedy comes into the cosy corner; where it is too short and your tired feet hang over the end.

A word about pillows. There is no denying that down is the fore-ordained material for the filling of the dainty covers, but feathers, floss and pulu have their advocates. The shapes are bewildering and various enough to please the most exacting esthete. The wide silk ruffles are making their farewell bows—quite elbowed out of sight by the smart corners decked out with knots or rosettes of lace and ribbon. Sometimes these innocent pillows are arch deceivers, and conceal in their hearts a work box or a catch-all, a pack of cards or a dust bag.

BY AUTHORITY.

TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
HONOLULU, March 10th, 1896.

Sealed tenders will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1896, for supplying the Leper Settlement, at Molokai with (1) good Beef Cattle, to weigh not less than 350 pounds net when dressed; and (2) fat Beef Cattle, to be delivered at the Leper Settlement, at an average of ninety head per month, for the period of six months ending September 30th, 1896.

The tender for fat Beef Cattle must be for the price per pound dressed, and that of good Beef Cattle, per head. Hides and Tallow to be the property of the Board.

Bids should be marked: "Tender for Beef Cattle, Leper Settlement."

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,

President of the Board of Health.

4246 1740-31

The following named gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences for the District of Ewa and Waianae, Island of Oahu.

A. AHRENS,

JAMES T. CAMPBELL,

JOHN KAHOA.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 3, 1896.

1739-31

MR. D. M. KAPALAU has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Koolau, Island of Oahu, vice J. K. Kealo, deceased.

The Board now consists of:

F. Pahia, Chairman;

E. P. Aikue;

D. M. Kapalau.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 2, 1896.

1739-31

MR. D. M. KAPALAU has this day been appointed a member of the Board of Fence Commissioners for the District of Koolau, Island of Oahu, vice J. K. Kealo, deceased.

The Board now consists of:

H. C. Adams,

Wm. Henry,

D. M. Kapalau.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 24, 1896.

1739-31

W. W. GOODALE, Esq., has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, March 2, 1896.

1739-31

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On SATURDAY, March 21st, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following pieces of land:

1—Lot in Waianae, Oahu, containing 6 1-10 of an acre. Upset price, \$810.

2—Lot in Waianae, Oahu, containing 44-100 of an acre. Upset price, \$100.

3—Lot at seashore, Waianae, Oahu, at mouth of the river, containing 4 acres. Upset price, \$100.

The sale of Lot 3 is upon condition that purchaser will within one year from date of purchase, erect upon the land a building suitable for purpose of small hotel, to accommodate not less than twelve persons.

Plans showing above lands for sale may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, where further particulars may be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

1735-1m

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, March 21, 1896, at 12 o'clock Noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following pieces of land:

Lot 1. Land at Kalihi, District of Kona, Oahu, being a portion of land of Kahauiki, makai of the Government road to Ewa, containing 4 2-10 acres. Upset price, \$2000.

Lot 2. Land in Maalo, District of Kaupo, Maui, containing 2 49-100 acres. Upset price, \$25.

Terms: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin.

Plans showing above lands for sale may be seen at Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, where further particulars may also be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

1737-91

Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A Few Facts Concerning Its Methods.

AN INDEPENDENT BODY.

Something About Appropriations. Evidence of Past Favoritism. Average Salary of Employees.—Income Goes Into the Treasury.

MR. EDITOR:—Observing in this morning's issue the action of the Senate upon appropriations for the Board of Education, noticing the remarks made upon the matter by some members, and hearing a good deal of comment in town today, I beg that you will allow me space for some remarks on educational matters.

The position of the Board of Education is somewhat peculiar. Instead of being a bureau under any one of the departments of Government, it is an independent body, answerable directly to the Legislature. The whole course of legislation has, for many years, recognized this position, and there is nothing in it incompatible with a correct system of government, or the theories under which we live. By the law, the Board of Education makes a report to the Legislature direct. It has the sole and absolute control of all school lands and property. It has the authority to prescribe the rates of tuition in the schools, which power carries with it the right to abrogate school fees whenever it sees fit. It has the right by law to the control of all funds of the Education department, and to make such disposition of its funds as in its judgment seems best.

None of the laws have been amended by specific acts. But at present its position is somewhat anomalous. And this has been produced by a system which has everywhere been recognized as vicious. That is, by attaching a rider to an appropriation bill. This is accomplished in this way: An item, for instance, reads "Support of schools, \$250,000." To this is attached a few very simple words, "Provide that all receipts of the Board be paid into the treasury," thus nullifying the whole intent of the laws for the support of schools.

If it is the intention of the Government to change this system it should introduce an Act to carry it out.

It is complained that there is no one in the Legislature to represent the Board. This is a very great mistake. The Committee on Education should represent the Board. These committees ought to confer with the Board officers, and they will then be able to state correctly what is required. But so far as the action of the Senate of yesterday is concerned, the Education Committee does not seem to have been present. And, I am informed, that there has been not more than half an hour's conference any way.

Minister Damon says: "The great fault with the school was the absence of a proper system of grading salaries of school teachers. That there was more or less favoritism in fixing the salaries." He must have been thinking of the time when he was a member of the Board of Education.

Mr. Cecil Brown seems to have backed up this statement. But here are the facts: During the days of the Provisional Government, when Messrs. Damon and Brown were members of the Councils, certain resolutions were passed to reform and reorganize the Board of Education. One of the resolutions required that a graded system of salaries should be adopted. In February, 1894, the Board was reorganized. One of its first duties was to carry out the resolutions adopted by Messrs. Damon and Brown and others of the Councils. And in doing this, evidence of favoritism certainly did appear as belonging to Mr. Damon's Board, and it became the unpleasant duty of the reorganized Board to scale down salaries of "Hattie this and Mary that," while at the same time the salaries of many of the very hard-worked teachers were increased. The Board spent more time over the system of grading salaries which now exists than upon any other matter. This is not a hard and fast rule, but is adhered to as far as possible, as the circumstances of the case will permit. I think that I may challenge Mr. Damon or Mr. Brown or any one else to show that the present system is not giving more general satisfaction than any which ever before existed.

It should be remembered that at present, under appropriation bill riders, not only the law, the entire income of the Board, including the school tax, goes directly into the Treasury, rendering it necessary to appropriate directly every cent required for the support of the educational system. These appropriations must necessarily increase with the growth of population, and this growth in the past few years has been most gratifying.

In 1888 there were 8720 pupils in all schools. At the present time there are 12,616, an increase of very nearly 5000. And it is well known by the Board that there are many children not in school because there are no school facilities. These must be provided for. Mr. Damon speaks of the enormous pay roll for 466 employees of the Board, but this means, with the \$250,000 passed, the average princely sum of \$22 per month.

The Board has estimated that for the year 1896 it can get along with \$16,000 a month; that for the year 1897 \$16,000 a month will be required, and yet the additional amount is not voted and placed directly under the control of the Board. This amount even is not sufficient, and the country could

much better afford to give the \$200,000 asked by the Board than it can the something over \$200,000 for the support of the military. This is not saying that the military is not needed.

The Board of Education serves with out pay. The positions are very responsible and many of its duties are very trying. I question whether at any time in past years as much time has been given as by the present Board to school matters.

The meetings have been longer and far more frequent. Committees have given much time to school matters, and I think that the conditions of the schools recently may well challenge comparison with former years.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I am neither a member of the Board nor in its employ nor in the pay of the Government, but I know whereof I speak.

HAWAIIAN.
Honolulu, March 6, 1896.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Col. R. H. McLean's Lecture Saturday Night.

AN EXCELLENT DISCOURSE.

A Tribute to Napoleon—A Comparison with Wellington—Four Great Battle Fields—His Influence Over the Men—A Division of Opinion.

What was lacking in numbers in the audience at Y. M. C. A. Hall Saturday night to hear Colonel R. H. McLean's lecture on the "Battle of Waterloo," was fully made up in the enthusiasm shown.

The speaker showed himself capable to handle the subject. He has been a careful student of all affairs connected with Napoleon and the famous battle which resulted in his retirement. In speaking of the greatest of generals, Colonel McLean said:

"Napoleon is a subject upon which the world at large is greatly divided. Probably as a man one half the civilized world condemn, abhor and view many of his acts with horror, while the other half praise, admire and almost deify. But the whole world is almost unanimous that, as a soldier, he stands without a peer. His almost ceaseless activity, his transcendent genius on the battle field, his lightning military instinct, place him far beyond any soldier of ancient or modern times."

The speaker questioned the history of Alexander the Great, wherein he was credited with having defeated 1,000,000 Persians with an army of 60,000. He spoke of Wellington and his victories, but the iron duke and the battles he had won faded into insignificance compared with the "Little Corporal." Those of Wellington were not the crushing victories like Marengo and Austerlitz. The duke's opinion of the great Napoleon was to the effect that his arrival on the field of battle was equivalent to a reinforcement of 40,000 men.

He spoke of his visit to four of the most famous battle fields in which Napoleon's name has been associated. These were the Pyramids of Egypt; Marengo, in Italy, where anyone with instinct less sharp than Napoleon would have been defeated. Austerlitz, where Napoleon won his most famous victory, and Waterloo where, almost on the point of victory, he met his defeat.

The speaker gave his hearers a brilliant word picture of the battle of Waterloo, showing where the armies were placed and the disposition of the men. He proved his familiarity with the history of Napoleon and the famous battle by giving the time and details of the movements of the different sections of the army.

The audience was generous in its applause of Colonel McLean's efforts to give a brief history of Waterloo and the greatest general the world ever knew.

A riding horse with a saddle and bridle was caught in the vicinity of the boat landing Saturday night. At latest accounts, the horse, which had become a favorite of the boat boys, was still tied near the place of capture, feeding on grass.

All last winter Mr. G. A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it or three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents for H. I.

THE TACK FELL SHORT.

A Story About an Opium Scheme.

CAPTAIN PARKER'S FUTILE TRIP.

A Sloop to Get a Cargo From the Australia—The Trip That Failed. Disgrace at Being Searched. Around Makapu Point—Etc.

Opium stories have commanded a premium lately, due perhaps to the fact that the contraband stuff has been a drug in the market and only those who have been hard pushed for money have made any attempt to land it.

There was a small invoice on the Australia, but owing to the difficulty to landing it safely, the stuff had to be carried away.

Before leaving, so the story goes, arrangements were made with the owner of a sloop to go around to the other side of the island and take a position in the vicinity of Makapu point, and then, when the Australia hove in sight, get up close to her, and the dope attached to a buoy would be thrown overboard and the men on the sloop could pick it up and bring it safely to town.

It just happened that on Tuesday night about the time the sloop was ready to sail, a retired captain who was lately in the employ of the Government appeared on the wharf and accepted an invitation to take a sail and departed with the party on board. This fact aroused the suspicions of others on the wharf and the fact

was communicated to the police department.

The following day Captain Parker and three officers left for Koolau to watch the little sloop. She was found off shore and some time afterward a boat containing three men was pulled ashore. When they made a landing they were promptly taken in charge by the officers and searched. Finding nothing a detail of men went out to the sloop and searched there with the same result. From a native boy on the sloop the story regarding the plan to get the opium was repeated with the addition that when the sloop made a tack in order to get alongside the Australia the wind shifted and the sloop fell short.

But here is the humorous side of the story. A gentleman with large interests in outside property and cattle ranches happened to have business in Koolau the day the sloop was searched. As he led his horse down the steep hill the other side of the Pali he met the ex-Government employee coming up the hill on foot and with his tongue hanging out from thirst. His first request was for directions how and where to find water.

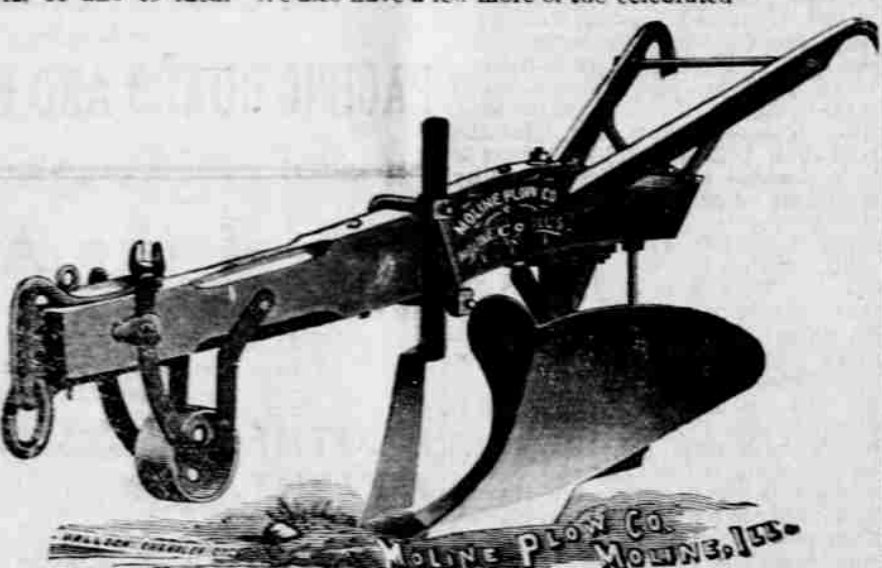
After receiving a chart the property owner asked him what he was doing on that side of the Pali and received the answer that he was just out for a walk and then bade his friend good-bye, but before he got away he was asked, "What is it worth a pound?" This of course was only in a joking way, because the ex-Government employee was never known to have anything to do with opium.

When the gentleman met Captain Parker a little later he heard the story of the search and of the anger of the man he met on the road.

It is expected that the sloop will be engaged to meet the Australia on her return voyage somewhere between here and Rabbit Island.

There is a Time

For everything. And NOW is the time to break up your ground for planting cane. Planters, after trying other kinds of breakers, have come back to the Hall Breakers as being the Best Kind in Use. We have sold a great many within a few weeks, but still have on hand a few 12, 14 and 15 inch. We also have a few more of the celebrated

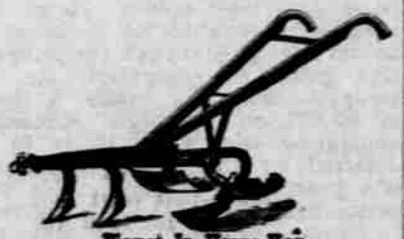


Hall's Furrow Plows:

No plantation is fully equipped without one or more of these. We have in stock a few of the WHEEL WALKING SINGLE PLOWS. This is the best stirring plow ever introduced here, and has fairly revolutionized the cultivation on some of the Hilo and Kau plantations. TRY THEM!

Also, Hall's Steel SIDE HILL BREAKERS, for use on hilly ground, and in use on many of the plantations in places where a steam plow or ordinary breaker will not work.

A number of years ago we introduced from Philadelphia the "Planet Jr. Horse Hoe," and have sold hundreds of them all over the Islands. It is one of the best cultivators ever used on a plantation. We are selling a great many now, and have a few left. Now is the time to use them. Constantly on hand all sizes of



Rice Plows, Harrows, Buckeye Mowers, And All Kinds of Agricultural Implements.

The Aluminum Cane Knife

That we have this year introduced has had a wonderful success. We got entirely out, but have just received a new lot. Read this letter:

Messrs. E. O. HALL & SON, Honolulu.
DEAR SIR:—Regarding the aluminum cane knives which you sold us some time ago, allow me to state that same have given us the utmost satisfaction, and we think them superior to any cane knife we have used. The knives are light and durable, and keep a very good edge. The handles are also a great improvement, and are well shaped for use. Our men always try to secure an aluminum knife in preference to others, which we think the very best recommendation. We remain,
Yours truly,
H. P. FAYE & CO.

We have received other letters just as commendatory.

The TROPIC OIL

For Engine and Cylinder is meeting with great success. We thought we had enough to carry us through the season, but have got entirely out. We are expecting a new supply, however, any day, and can supply any orders that may come in, besides some now on our books for delivery. The "Tropic" is a Very High Grade Oil and has given perfect satisfaction where it is being used.

E. O. HALL & SON.

CORNER FORT AND KING STS., HONOLULU.

INSURANCE
Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.
Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and

Brick Buildings and on Merchandise

stored therein on the most favorable

terms. For particulars apply at the office

of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and

Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu

and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned

General Agents are authorized to

take risks against the dangers of the sea

at the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a General Agency here, and the

undersigned, General Agents, are authorized

to take risks against the dangers of the

sea at the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-

serve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-

serve, reichsmarks 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the

above two companies for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,

Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-

chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,

and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or

damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

First Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1-Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000

Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0

2-Fire Funds 2,410,392 7 3

3-Life and Annuity Funds 8,572,525 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch 1,546,858 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,359,821 16 9

£2,906,679 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and

Life Departments are free from liability in

respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled Immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-

class manufactories has been obtained and

will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's

Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where

lovers of the cue can participate.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser and Dealer

BREEDER OF

FINE HORSES AND CATTLE

From the Thoroughbred

Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by

Nutwood Jr.

Norman Stallion Captain Grawl.

Native-Bred Stallion Boswell.

Also a Choice Lot of

BULLS, COWS AND CALVES

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham.

A Lot of

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-Hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to

W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

Typewriting and Copying.

MRS. M. F. LEDGER,



THE SOCIAL SIDE

Another of the delightful series of musicals given by Mrs. F. J. Lowrey was the attraction that took over eighty society people to the Child's Garden on Beretania street last night. The rooms which admit of delightful effects, were artistically decorated for the occasion. The program presented was as follows:

1. Piano solo.....Miss Castle.
2. Soprano solo—"Ave Maria".....Mrs. Turner.
3. Contralto solo.....Miss Axtell.
4. Violin solo.....W. Love.
5. Baritone solo.....H. T. Wichman.
6. Soprano solo.....Mrs. Turner.
7. Piano solo.....Miss Love.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mrs. F. R. Day, Dr. and Mrs. Myers, Dr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Gulick of Japan, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown.

Among those present at the complimentary concert and dance to General Warfield, Lieutenant and Mrs. Treat, Lieutenant and Mrs. Newcombe, Surgeon and Mrs. Munn and Lieutenant Lissak at the Hawaiian Hotel Wednesday night, were Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mrs. G. P. Wilder, Mrs. Gunn, Miss Minnie Jolliffe of San Francisco, and many others.

Early in the week a dinner was given at W. W. Dimond's to General Warfield, Surgeon and Mrs. Munn, Lieutenant and Mrs. Treat, Lieutenant and Mrs. Newcombe, Lieutenant Lissak, Mr. McCannan and wife, E. C. Macfarlane and Miss Cornwell.

A delightful luncheon was given by Mrs. Eliza Macfarlane at Waikiki last Saturday to General Warfield, Surgeon and Mrs. Munn, Lieutenant and Mrs. Treat, Lieutenant and Mrs. Newcombe, Lieutenant Lissak, Mrs. Dimond and Blanche Cornwell.

Mrs. Forbes gave a lunch to the Mount Holyoke Society at Lunalia Home Monday afternoon. The lunch was given in honor of Mrs. Abercrombie of Greenfield, Mass., a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary.

Previous to moving into town, Mrs. H. Laws, wife of the Auditor General, gave a dinner party at Waikiki to Dr. and Mrs. Day, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gilman and Dr. Wood.

The Literary Society held its regular weekly meeting at the home of Rev. D. P. Birnie last night. The evening was devoted to music both vocal and instrumental.

Ladies' Literary Society held a meeting at the home of Mrs. George Carter yesterday afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. G. P. Wilder, Mrs. von Holt and the Misses Hartwell.

"After the feast a famine" is an expression that applies very well to the situation in society circles during the present week as compared with that of last week.

There were several circus parties of society people at the benefit to Kapiolani Maternity Home and the Young Hawaiian Institute, Thursday night.

Tarn McGrew took the character of "Prince Charming" at the Mardi Gras carnival in San Francisco recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Spreckels and Miss Jolliffe are staying at Snow Cottage, Hawaiian Hotel.

Ed Towse presented Geo. Ashley with a match box of unique design yesterday.

Mrs. C. L. Wight left for the volcano on the Kinau Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Ballou have gone to Kauai.

ROUND THE CAMP FIRE.

Gen. Warfield Visits De Long Post—Proceeds of the Benefit.

General R. H. Warfield was the guest of De Long Post at their regular monthly meeting on Saturday evening, March 7th. The veterans were delighted with this opportunity of meeting their distinguished comrade, who was their Depart-

ment Commander in 1886-87. To say that the General was at home with the "old boys" and made each one feel that they had known him personally for many years would be drawing it mildly.

The committee appointed at the regular meeting on Feb. 7th to conduct the G. A. R. benefit made full reports, showing the gross receipts to have been \$778 45; expenses, \$279 75; net proceeds, \$498 70. The principal item of expense was \$200 paid Mr. Wirth for giving the performance. The veterans feel very grateful to all who contributed so cordially to their success, and renew their thanks to the press for its hearty, efficient co-operation. All rumors which have gone the rounds of the papers regarding the amount realized have been as entirely unauthorized as they have been erroneous.

THE SOCIETY GROWING.

Continued Advance of the S. S. of A. R.

REPRES. BOND'S ANTECEDENTS.

Perpetuating the Memory of American Heroes—Congratulatory Letters From the States—The Ties which Bind New England to Hawaii.

Since the organization of the Society Sons of American revolution in Honolulu the local branch has grown in numbers quite largely. Applications for membership are constantly coming in. Among the latest additions is Representative Elias Cornelius Bond of Kohala, Hawaii, who is a descendent of Elias Bond.

Representative Bond's claim to membership of the society is based on the fact that his great grandfather William Bond assisted in establishing the American Independence while acting in the capacity of Lieut. Colonel under Colonel Thomas Gardner who was mortally wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill.

After that famous battle he had command of the regiment which was, in 1775, arranged as the 25th regiment of the Continental army and belonged to General Greene's brigade which was stationed on Prospect Hill.

Early in the following March, the 5th and 25th regiments, commanded by Col. Stark and Col. Bond respectively, received orders to march to New York where they arrived on the 30th day of that month.

On the 28th of April, 4 regiments were ordered to Canada, being the first detachment ordered thither by the way of Lakes, on that expedition which proved so disastrous to the Americans.

Colonel Bond had just returned from a furlough when he was taken ill with typhoid fever and died.

Representative Bond is recommended for membership by Chief Justice Judd and P. C. Jones.

The Society is in receipt of a letter from Charles Edward Cheney, rector of Christ Church, Chicago, who is Chaplain-General of the National Society. Mr. Cheney congratulates Mr. Jones on the true American spirit of the people of Hawaii and hopes the society may prove a powerful influence in preserving the memory of revolutionary sires.

Another from Henry Hall, business manager of the New York Tribune, to John Effinger, secretary of the Honolulu society, says: "We keep a close watch on the general news from your country and have noted recent proceedings with interest. Every patriotic Yankee is living in hopes of seeing the day when we can claim the gallant men of the Hawaiian Republic as fellow citizens."

Dr. Francis H. Brown of Boston congratulates Mr. Jones on the inauguration of the society. He thinks such an organization would act as an ever-present reminder of the member's native land and the struggles passed through.

Incidentally, Mr. Brown mentioned that Rev. O. P. Emerson of Honolulu had been proposed for membership to the Society there and that he expects he will soon return home with his bride.

MORAL EVILS OF OPIUM.

Traffic Will Spread Vice Notwithstanding License.

Rev. H. W. Peck Speaks Against the New Bill—Bad Politics and Bad Morals.

MR. EDITOR:—With your permission I would like to give a few reasons why the opium bill now before the Senate should not pass.

Such a law would give the sanction of a government license to immorality and one of the worst vices. If licensing would decrease the evil there would be a good plea for so doing. The evident object of the law is not to cure nor to lessen this vice, but to increase it by making it easy to learn the habit of opium eating and smoking, and from this encouragement of vice to derive revenue. There can be but one result, that is, a rapid increase of the victims of opium habits, with the consequent increase in Hawaii of a still lower class of vile and helpless wrecks of humanity than we now have.

This opium bill seeks to establish a lower moral standard than any we now have on our statute books. An ex-marshall of Hawaii after years of experience in handling the victims of opium says, "The use of opium is as much worse than the use of whiskey as whiskey is worse than tobacco." Instead of encouraging this vice any making it easy; our law-makers should endeavor to encourage the sentiment against it. It is the duty of law-makers to try and make it as difficult as possible to do wrong, and as easy as possible to do right. It is their duty to remove, as far as it is possible for good laws to do, everything that tends to destroy the manhood, earning and saving power and morals of the citizens whom they represent. The promoters of this opium bill, forget that good, capable, intelligent moral citizens are, by all odds, the best capital that a country can have and anything which even tends to destroy such citizens is the deadliest blow which can be aimed at a nation's welfare. Such injuries are permanent.

That licensed opium does do this is shown by the fact that every one admits its evil effects and our records show that licensing opium increases its use. The reports of the Hawaiian Collector-General of Customs show that:

The value of opium paying duty in 1890 under license was \$1664 94; ten years after, in 1870, \$7049 67; twenty-seven years after—that is, 1887—\$59,331 79, an increase of 3400 per cent. in twenty-seven years. The habit creates its own growth and ever demands more from its victims. That licensing increases the consumption of opium is also shown by the price that men are willing to pay for the license. On September 6, 1890, Hawaii only paid \$2002 for the license, but in 1874 Afoane and Aduck were willing to pay \$30,100 for the same privilege. Why? Because there were more opium smokers and smokers as a result of licensing and cultivation of the vice. After fifteen years of fair trial the Hawaiian Legislature, by a vote of 30 to 8, decided against license. Why should we adopt now that which was shown clearly to be disastrous in every way then? If we license opium we throw over it, the cloak of respectability. Now it is very improbable that any one not already a victim will learn the habit, for our police officers make matters exceedingly warm for opium smokers. If we license opium we will add another very powerful cause to the many, now existing, which are destroying the reproductive powers of our population, and especially is this true of the native Hawaiians. We are reaping today in Hawaii some of the harvest, the seed of which was sown in China by England. China was forced at the cannon's mouth to admit opium; the shame of such a deed will never be wiped out, and yet some of our legislators, for the sake of a few thousands of dollars annually taken from the victims of this vice, would practically force opium upon a part of our population with no voting powers which they could use in its protection. It is constantly said that the Government cannot prohibit the illicit importation of opium. There are exceedingly few things, if any, that can be absolutely prohibited. Japan has for all practical purposes prohibited opium. How? By making the penalties for violation of opium laws greater than the prospective gains to smugglers, etc. A smuggler who can make a haul of \$25,000 on a single successful smuggling trip is not likely to be deterred by the remote possibility of a year or two of comfortable imprisonment. If our Government really wants to stop smuggling make the penalty five or ten years at hard labor and men will think many times before taking the risk. Let the Government stop putting a premium on dishonesty among its officials by giving them starvation wages. It is a shame and disgrace that men in Government employ and in responsible positions should only receive \$40 to \$50 a month. Good wages, good men, good work is a trinity that our Government should respect. If it did, there would be less talk about convenience of government officials in smuggling. Give the men a chance to be honest—make Government positions worth holding by capable honest men for good honest wages and there will be less smuggling. Our Government has also been put to so much trouble and expense by its enemies, at home and abroad, that it has not had the means of fully equipping the Customs Bureau to contend with smugglers—give the customs authorities a 20-knot revenue cutter, well armed, and there will be fewer suspicious schooners hanging around and at the same time put an end to all filibustering scares, and enable the Government to safely cut down its military expenses by at least \$50,000 per annum.

HARCOULT W. PECK.

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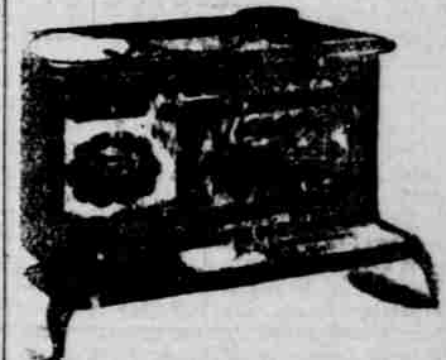
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